

Socialist landslide gives Mitterrand absolute control

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 21

The Socialist Party won a historic victory in tonight's second ballot of the French parliamentary elections and the Communist Party suffered a historic defeat. With an estimated 296 seats, the Socialists have obtained some 50 seats more than the absolute majority of 246 in the new National Assembly, and seven times as many as the Communist Party, which has been more than halved in strength by the irresistible force of the Socialist landslide.

Paradoxically, the Communists may reap Cabinet posts in spite of their mauling at the hands of the voters.

The Socialist election record has only once been bettered in this century; by the Gaullist victory in the June 1968 backlash against the students' and workers' unrest of the previous May. They are now in sole command of the new Parliament and in a position to translate into law, without let or hindrance from any party on the right or on their left, all the policies contained in their programme.

The question is which programme: the Socialist manifesto of 1980, with its strong Marxist overtones; or the "socialist project" adopted earlier this year, on the eve of the presidential election campaign, with its emphasis on doctrinal principles like nationalization, or President Mitterrand's own campaign promises, which are distinctly more social democratic in tone.

Whatever the answer to that question, it is abundantly clear that a clear majority of French voters, which has been translated into an overwhelming majority of members of Parliament by the amplifying effects of the majority voting system, have opted for a social democratic type of society, and not for a socialist one, and even less for the Marxist variety.

They have shown this through their two successive rebuffs to the Communist Party, on April 26 and on June 14, when it lost about one million voters.

It is also abundantly clear, as several commentators emphasized this evening, that the Socialists also have sole responsibility for the success or failure of their policy. They cannot, like their Gaullist predecessors, plead the divisions of the government majority in mitigation of it.

That is why there is a strong probability that France, for the first time since 1946, will have Communist ministers in the Government. M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, stated explicitly tonight that it was a possibility, and there would be talks tomorrow between the two parties.

M. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, for his part, emphasized that his party was prepared to accept the principle of joint Cabinet responsibility.

Whatever the shock, the presence of Communists in the Government would be to condition the conduct of affairs, than to leave them free to set up a left-wing opposition to his government if things become difficult for it.

This would also be in tune with his strategy of the union of the left, and the unequivocal leaving anchorage of Socialist policy, to which he owes his victory both in the presidential and in the parliamentary elections.

In a sense, the Socialist victory is almost too complete and the defeat of their enemies too resounding. The balance of political forces is now too one-sided—ever more so than in the days of Gaullist dominance. It will require enormous will and statesmanship on the part of M. Mitterrand to keep the many trends in his own party under control, and to steer the French ship of state on a steady course.

While the Socialists gained some 173 seats, more than doubling their strength, the Communists dropped from 86 to 43. The outgoing majority suffered a rout of similar proportions with the Gaullist strength in the new parliament reduced from 155 to 81, and the Giscardian UDF from 119 to 71.

Alone of the leaders of this outgoing majority M. Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, had the honesty to concede on television tonight: "We must draw the lessons of events by seeking the causes in ourselves and not elsewhere. These were the failure of the outgoing majority to convince the majority of French voters that it could introduce the policy of change they wanted."

The completeness of the Socialist victory was emphasized this evening by the resignation of a leading personage both of the outgoing majority and of the Communist Party. M. Georges Marchais was the only member of the secretariat of the Communist Party's central committee to recover his seat. All five others lost theirs.

On the other side of the political divide, a number of M. Giscard d'Estaing's former ministers and members of his staff were engulfed in the pink tide which has submerged the country. Worst off for the Giscardian UDF, it has lost the head of its parliamentary party, M. Roger Chénard, and its future as a coherent political force is very doubtful.

Today's voting participation was substantially higher than Sunday's, which almost bore an all-time record for abstentions under the Fifth Republic, with the exception of the parliamentary elections of 1962. But even so, with a poll of around 76 per cent compared with just under 71 per cent a week ago, the results merely accentuated the trends of the first ballot.

Mitterrand promises democratic reforms, page 4

Communists offer support

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 21

M. Pierre Juquin, one of the Communist Party leaders who lost his seat to a Socialist in the first round of the French National Assembly elections, said tonight his party was immediately ready to take office in government.

The party supporters had loyally backed the Socialists throughout the campaign. Their votes had been decisive in winning the presidency for M. Mitterrand and had confirmed that victory in the legislative elections. The conditions had therefore been met for the Communists to assume their full role within the Government of the left.

M. Georges Marchais, leader of the Communist Party, said in the course of a radio discussion with M. Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, that he was quite prepared to agree to the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility if Communists were to be given a seat in government.

"Our two parties will keep their identity," he said. As far as he was concerned, there was no obstacle which could stop the participation of Communists in government, even on issues such as foreign policy.

M. Jospin thanked the millions of voters of all classes who had made "this historic victory" possible. Tonight was a time for joy, tomorrow would be a time for work.

M. Jospin claimed in his victory statement that not only had the Socialist Party won an absolute majority, but the Communist Party had won all the 43 seats where it was standing because of the way Socialist supporters had loyally transferred their vote. It remains to be seen whether this means that the Socialists may now consider bringing Communists into government.

The clear result, he said, had



amplified the success of President Mitterrand's election, that the people had rejected "the propaganda of fear of the defeated right."

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, said the historic victory meant that France had rediscovered its real face, that of human rights. "The French have chosen to lift up their heads," he said.

The Socialist Party had decided to master progress and to put it at the service of mankind. It had the confidence now, to reconquer the man with his environment.

The size of their victory gave the party an added responsibility, he said. It had to know and learn its limits. To bring about the great changes planned, it would need the help of the greatest number of people, but it had both the will and the necessary time.

M. Jacques Chirac, leader of the RPR Gaullist, said that

France had gone down a road where it would meet nothing but disappointment. "The Socialist methods will fail here as they have failed everywhere else," he said.

M. Chirac said he had fought with all his strength with no other thought than the future of his country, but the desire for change was stronger and most of the people had turned against the policies of the past 20 years.

M. Michel Pinton, spokesman for the Giscardian UDF movement, said in his view the Socialists were joining in Cairo with the Communists "because you cannot govern France with the backing of just 25 per cent of the electorate." There were also tactical reasons for such a relationship, since the Socialists wanted to involve the Communists in the Government.

The UDF would now play its role in opposition in a constructive way.



Chay Blyth reaching the United States yesterday to win "The Observer"/Europe 1 transatlantic yacht race. He and Rab James sailed 3,000 miles from Plymouth in 14 days, 13 hours, 54 minutes, clipping three days off the previous record.

One dead and 16 hurt in London Tube fire

By Sarah Segue

A middle-aged man died and 16 people, six men and 10 women, were taken to hospital after a fire broke out in a cable store cupboard between two tunnels at Goudge Street London Transport underground station yesterday.

Casualties were taken to the University College Hospital nearby and three people, a train driver and two women in their 20s, were detained overnight for observation. A train guard was also being treated for smoke inhalation, but the other casualties were allowed home.

Passengers, trapped in three trains, were evacuated and people in one train were walked back along the track to Warren Street station after an attempt by a second train to push it into Goudge Street failed.

Divisional Fire Officer Douglas Richardson said: "These were certainly no sign of panic. We just led them out. We led them to safety in as slow and as calm a way as we could."

The fire, discovered at 5.45 pm, was in a store cupboard in the north-bound tunnel of Goudge Street underground on

the Northern Line. One train had stopped at Goudge Street and people were brought out of the station overcome by smoke.

Mr Richardson said people were choking and distressed. There was a lot of smoke, a not tremendous risk, he said.

He was unable to say how many passengers had been evacuated from the tunnel but hundreds of passengers were thought to have been trapped in other Northern Line trains when the power was switched off for the rescue.

Among the casualties taken to University College Hospital were Miss Sharon Shacter, aged 22, and her mother, Mrs Barbara Shacter, aged 49. Miss Shacter said she smelt smoke coming through the window.

It is not yet known what caused the fire at Goudge Street. It was the third fire in recent weeks at London Underground stations. The other two were on the Piccadilly Line at Covent Garden and Russell Square on June 11 and are being investigated by London Transport police.

Photograph, page 2

Job losses will 'keep on rising'

By Francis Williams

Britain is facing more than another decade of sluggish economic growth, continued high inflation and mounting unemployment, according to the latest forecast from Cambridge Econometrics published today.

Manufacturing production and total industrial output will still be below 1979 levels in 1990, inflation will be running at 10 per cent a year, while unemployment is predicted to climb steadily to 3.5 million by 1985 and a peak of 4 million over the following 10 years.

In the short term Cambridge Econometrics sees no sign of any sustained economic recovery this year or next, though the recession has now been reached.

Instead it expects the Government to engineer a classic pre-1980 boom in 1983 by cutting the basic rate of income tax to 25 per cent, even at the cost of abandoning its objective of further reducing public sector borrowing.

"By this stage in the Government's life we believe that a dramatic cut in direct taxes will become a political imperative," the report says.

Cambridge Econometrics is the commercial arm of an economic modelling research project at the university and is not connected with the Cambridge Economic Policy Group headed by Mr Wynne Godley.

The report does not expect the Government's objective of single figure inflation by early next year to be achieved, mainly because of sterling's recent fall.

It sees inflation slipping from an average of 12.1 per cent this year to 11 per cent in 1982, and remaining around these levels for the subsequent four years. This is in sharp contrast to Mr Thatcher's statement last week that the Government was aiming for nothing less than cutting inflation to low single figures.

Continued inflation above 10 per cent per annum and rising unemployment over the medium term highlight the failure of the present government's monetarist experiment," the report says.

Unions to press Fowler over rail cash 'strings'

By David Felton and Peter Hill

Rail union leaders later today will press Mr Norman Fowler, the Transport Minister, for clarification of the productivity strings which the Government intends to attach to its approval of funding the electrification programme to be undertaken by British Rail.

The minister will meet the rail unions and Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, after he has made a statement to Parliament on a statement to Parliament on the electrification programme discussed at last week's Cabinet meeting.

Union leaders believe the Government will be prepared to accept a plan involving investment of £720m over the next 20 years, but think that the Cabinet may want to delay the start of the programme.

The impression has grown over the past few days that BR will only be allowed to go ahead with electrification of the network after having satisfied the Government of profitability and productivity.

A delay would enable ministers to gauge the extent to which BR management was getting to grips with further reductions in staff on the railways which they believe are heavily overmanned.

For their part, the unions are expected to argue that the network is suffering because of a shortage of manpower, and will underline their concern by the present 10,000 unfilled vacancies.

The National Union of Railwaysmen and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association will probably be prepared to talk about improved productivity measures although NUR leaders will be careful not to enter into any commitment ahead of the union's annual conference.

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Black teenager is stabbed to death after 500 riot in Peckham

By Craig Seton

Police in south London yesterday hunting three white youths who stabbed a black teenager to death in Peckham only about an hour after 500 mainly black youths had walked through another part of the area, smashing shop windows, looting and attacking police.

The 19-year-old, aged about 18 or 19, had still not been identified last night. His death and the violence in another part of Peckham on Saturday night are still being treated as separate incidents; but some local people fear they will seriously inflame racial tension in the area, which is only two miles from where serious rioting erupted in Brixton in April.

Three police officers were slightly injured, 30 shops were damaged or looted, and 30 people were arrested in the second of the two incidents which happened just after a fair on Peckham Rye common closed down at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

Witnesses said a crowd of between 400 and 500 mainly black youths gathered by the common and charged into Rye Lane, the local shopping centre, smashing shop windows and taking goods. Police cars were pelted and in one incident a stolen camera was thrown

through a police car windscreen, hitting a policeman who needed 12 stitches.

The crowd left a trail of smashed shop windows for more than half a mile. Electrical and shoe shops seemed to have been the main target and the cost of damage and theft is expected to run into many thousands of pounds. The youths dispersed later in a housing estate nearby.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that two of the 30 people arrested had been charged, one with threatening behaviour and another with theft of a pedal cycle. Of the other 28 still being questioned, 26 were black and one was aged only 12. Other charges are to follow.

About an hour after that incident, the black youth was attacked in the Senol Fish Bar in Old Kent Road, about a mile and a half away, after an argument with three white youths, aged between 15 and 18.

The attackers fled and the black teenager staggered from the fish bar and collapsed outside a public house. He died later in Guy's Hospital.

Det Chief Supt Peter Bradbury, who is leading the investigation, said yesterday: "It appears to be a cold-blooded, callous and unprovoked attack on a young man. He appealed for anyone who might know the

youth to contact the police and asked for witnesses who may have seen the attackers.

The immediate cause of the flare-up on Saturday night was still unclear yesterday, as shopkeepers cleared damage and boarded up windows. Several said it was Brixton "all over again"; but other people in the area said the violence did not appear to be racially motivated or directed at the police and did not last long.

Mrs Ann Ward, a Southwark borough councillor and deputy leader of the council, said last night: "I think everyone is exaggerating how bad it was."

Four hundred skinheads, including several punks, ran amuck through Sheffield on Saturday after taking part in an organized peaceful march to protest against police harassment (Our Sheffield Correspondent writes).

The youngsters, who claim they have been beaten and arrested without cause, marched to the city centre escorted by about 30 police and listened to speeches on the steps of the city hall.

After the rally, gangs of up to 150 youths raced through the city. One gang invaded the Crucible Theatre causing hundreds of pounds worth of damage.

Seize Bani-Sadr, Tehran orders

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 21

Iran's Revolutionary Prosecutor-General tonight ordered the arrest of President Bani-Sadr on sight only hours after parliament had voted to impeach him.

In a statement suddenly broadcast by the state radio and television in the evening, the Prosecutor-General said: "The President was wanted on several counts. They included provoking groups to resist the country's legal institutions and encouraging prisoners to launch hunger strikes."

The speech of the announcement shocked political observers. They noted that it was made while Mr Bani-Sadr was still technically President. It is up to Ayatollah Khomeini to officially declare the President's dismissal, although there is no shadow of a doubt that he will do so.

In his announcement the Prosecutor-General said anyone who caught sight of the President should arrest him and take him to the nearest komiteh. These are local security centres.

He said that anyone harbouring the President or helping him in any provocative act would be prosecuted as criminals and collaborators. Anyone in any position helping him leave the country would also be "severely prosecuted," the statement said.

The news hit him in this that the Prosecutor-General was specifically referring to the armed forces the President once commanded, where there are still said to be pockets of great sympathy for his position.

Hojatollah Akh Ghorbani said that rumours spread by foreign radios that the President had already left the country were false.

He added: "Quite in contrast with his vain appeals for resistance Mr Bani-Sadr is now at large in order to escape punishment."

The last that is accurately known of the President's whereabouts is that he was in Tehran last Tuesday. Since then he has slipped into hiding, officials say they believe he is moving from house to house in the capital. His wife was arrested in Tehran yesterday but later released, according to the state radio.

The vote this afternoon to impeach the President was greeted in Parliament by cries of "death to Bani-Sadr."

Within minutes of the vote, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, told thousands of demonstrators outside that he would immediately take the decision to Ayatollah Khomeini.

The vote was emphatic—177 voted to declare the President "politically incompetent," only one vote against and 12 abstained.

As the weary-looking Speaker prepared to journey up to the Ayatollah's north Tehran home with the decision, thousands of jubilant fundamentalist supporters marched through the centre of the city acclaiming the vote. "We are the party of God," they cried. "For sure the President must be executed. Be careful he doesn't run away."

Today's second day of debate on the motion was dominated by the violence that erupted in the capital and elsewhere yesterday, claiming at least 24 lives.

The authorities today delivered a harsh response to that violence, executing 15 supporters of the President involved in the rioting in Tehran. Evin prison this morning. The state radio said "most" of those executed had personally been involved in the disturbances.

But the debate itself ended on a festive note, deputies laughing and chatting spiritedly as they cast their coloured voting cards in two silver pots.

Ankara: Western diplomatic sources here said today that they believed President Bani-Sadr has left Iran (Reuters reports).

The sources, speaking after conversations with senior Turkish officials, said they believed the Iranian President may have fled to the north-east, Turkey, but that he was probably no longer in this country.

"We don't know where he has gone, but we believe he is no longer in Iran," one senior diplomat said.

Wimbledon sets a record

By Rex Bellamy

The seedings suggest that a girl aged 19 has an outside chance of winning £25,752 (almost twice the total sum paid out in prize money when open competition was introduced in 1968) by winning seven singles matches and eleven doubles during the Wimbledon championships, which begin today. The total prize fund for the five championships is a record £282,428, plus £15,368 for the two plate events.

Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, already Australian and French singles champion, is seeded second in the women's singles, eighth with Betty Stove in the women's doubles, and fourth with Ilie Nastase in the

mixed doubles. The last triple champion, Billie Jean King, won £3,550 for the feat in 1973.

The only leading players missing are the women's champion, Evonne Cawley, who recently had a baby, Mrs King, who has withdrawn from serious competition, Greer Stevens, who has married and retired, Gene Mayer and Kim Warwick (both injured) and four men who dislike playing on grass.

Four teenagers have been seeded to reach the last eight of the women's singles and one of them, Tracy Austin, seems the likeliest winner.

Wimbledon guide, page 7

Pope rests after sudden return to Rome hospital

The Pope was resting after returning to the Rome hospital where he was operated on after the attack on his life last month. Attendants about an intestinal infection requiring an operation has abated and the

cause of his recent high temperature has been attributed to symptoms of peristalsis. A communiqué said constant movement had affected the Pope's recovery and tests had been advised.

Page 6

Botham to stay despite defeat

an Botham was reappointed as England captain for the second Test match against Australia at Lord's next week after England had been defeated by four wickets in the first Test at Trent Bridge.

Page 8

Plan agreed for EEC budget

The European Commissioners banished their officials and met in a Belgian seaside hotel over the weekend to put the finishing touches to their plan for a reform of the EEC budget.

Page 4

Eleven killed in Cairo rioting

Government threats and a show of power by the police, and the military entered rioting in Cairo between Muslims and Coptic Christians, which left 11 people dead and about 80 injured. Thousands of soldiers and policemen struggled to control the fighting, which apparently started over Muslim plans to build a mosque on land earmarked for a Coptic church.

Page 4

'Yes' to missiles

Herr Helmut Schmidt, ignoring protests from Protestant churchmen, reiterated West Germany's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on its soil, but said other Nato countries, such as Holland, must also accept them.

Page 6

IRA aid attacked

Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour spokesman on Northern Ireland, condemned United States supporters of the IRA after a claim that a flame thrower, among other weapons allegedly destined for Ulster, were found in New York.

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CBI seeks closed shop curb in labour law changes

By Paul Rountledge, Labour Editor

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday published proposals for immediate changes in five controversial areas of labour law, together with radical plans to change the balance of power in industry.

Top of the employers' list for quick reform is the closed shop, which the CBI wishes to eliminate in the long term. As a first step, they want further safeguards to protect individuals affected by 100 per cent union membership agreements.

A strong and increasing dislike of the closed shop is reported among member firms, on the ground that it impedes the fundamental freedoms of the individual. Some companies want to see it made illegal by creation of a right of individuals not to belong to trade unions.

But the majority of firms considered believe such a fundamental measure might be unenforceable or might drive the closed shop underground. The Government should consider less as a matter of urgency to initiate further steps towards elimination of the closed shop by improving safeguards for the individual and making it harder to create new closed shops, they say.

Five measures were proposed: Clauses in contracts and tenders requiring the contractor or supplier to use only trade union labour should be void;

Immunity should be removed from all industrial action intended to force employers of another employer into trade union membership;

There should be a higher level of compensation for individuals unfairly dismissed for not belonging to a union who are not reinstated in their previous employment;

Continued support for existing and new closed shop agreements should be tested by periodic review.

The practice of the pre-entry closed shop should be made unlawful.

However, only the first three of these measures met with the virtual unanimity of member firms and thereby qualified for inclusion in the CBI's five-point plan for immediate action.

Most employers feel the abolition of the pre-entry closed shop and the periodic testing of existing agreements will have to await a timescale determined by events and the pressure of public opinion.

The other two areas of change proposed in the submission to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, in response to his Green Paper on trade union immunity.

State finance should be made available for secret ballots on the acceptability of wage offers, and

The definition of a trade dispute for which immunity from civil action for damages is enjoyed should be limited to disputes wholly or mainly for an industrial object rather than merely connected with such an object as is the law at present.

This provision would outlaw political strikes. The CBI says: "The law should not provide immunity for acts having an industrial effect but which are primarily political in motive."

Those motives may relate to national or international policy.

On secret ballots the CBI paper says the purpose for which state finance is available for such votes under the Employment Act, 1980, should be extended to include voting on the acceptability of a wage offer.

On its other many radical reforms, the CBI advocates more gradual change, while arguing that it would be a mistake to act too late or rely on immediate comprehensive reform.

In the longer term, the CBI suggests that legal protection for industrial action should depend upon exhausting procedures; that trade unions should be accountable in the same way as companies and individuals for their own unlawful acts.

While recognizing that the unions need some legal protection, the CBI argues that the present industrial action law is not workable and that if some unions act unlawfully "it is surely reasonable that funds should be exposed to claims for compensation."

On secondary action, the CBI suggests that present immunity permitted by the Employment Act is still far too wide and the law unclear. Employers recommend that if the provisions of the new law prove ineffective, the Government should introduce legislation making secondary action unlawful unless it has been approved by secret ballot; it is preceded by a period of notice to the primary employer; and does not start before the primary action has begun.

The CBI reiterates its proposal that legislation should be considered permitting injunctions to be obtained against the act of picketing, where it is held to be unlawful, rather than just against the individuals concerned.

On legally enforceable agreements, the CBI points out that in Britain neither employers nor unions have traditionally regarded collective agreements as legally binding. However, the law should be used to encourage greater adherence to agreements and procedures.

Leading article, page 13

Joseph sees halt in jobless rise this year

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, forecast yesterday that the rate of unemployment would stabilize in the next six to nine months.

Sir Keith, whose public pronouncements on the economy almost invariably err on the side of pessimism, detected some hopeful signs that the balance between those who lost jobs and those who found them would soon become about equal.

Although this would mean that the same number, in aggregate, would remain unemployed, it did not mean that they would be the same people. The present high unemployment was an inevitable result of the elimination of overmanning in many industries but the average time a person was unemployed was five or six months.

As large numbers of people lost their jobs and moved on to the unemployment register, almost as many were leaving the register and finding jobs. He predicted that as soon as better competitiveness was achieved, unemployment would begin to fall.

Sir Keith, interviewed on *The World This Week* on BBC Radio, Sir Keith, without delay, reported that the Cabinet had decided to shelve plans for progressive cut in taxation because of mounting alarm at unemployment, indicated that he would not be in favour.

He seemed almost apologetic about the large Government subsidies sanctioned for the British Steel Corporation and British Leyland.

"The reason we put money into British Steel and British Leyland is precisely to enable them to turn from loss to profit or to prepare them for denationalization or sharp slimming."

Labour reselection Scottish left shows reluctance to challenge sitting MPs

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

So far there has been barely a rumour from Labour's left wing in Scotland over the mandatory reselection of MPs north of the border. Ten of the party's 43 Scottish seats will have been scrutinized by reselection panels before the end of the month, and it is confidently expected that in eight cases the sitting member will not be opposed. The two other seats at Caithness and Sutherland where Mr Robert MacLennan has defeated the Social Democrats, and Coatbridge and Airdrie where Mr James Dempsey is retiring, five nominations for Caithness have been received. In Coatbridge the strong runner is Mr Tom Clarke, provost of Monklands district and a party stalwart.

The chief Scottish spokesman for Labour and former Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr Bruce Millan, was one of the first Scottish MPs to be reviewed. He is an outspoken critic of the far left, but was thought to be drawing up the nominations list.

Mr Allison described the reselection system as a fact of life that MPs would have to get used to, but there had been little sign that the left wing was attempting to use the system to extend their influence. Even such notable right wingers as Mr George Robertson were not being opposed, although his sponsorship by the General and Municipal Workers' Union has been doubted by the left.

One supporter of the Labour party is to avoid driving any kind of wedge between the party and the unions which right wingers could exploit.

But there are other more pressing reasons why Scottish Labour is reluctant to challenge sitting MPs in England, where there have already been cases of sitting MPs rejected by their local party organizations. The most fundamental is the relative weakness of the left in the Scottish Labour movement.

The Labour Coordinating Committee, which supports Mr Benn's policies on socialism, is strongly represented on the party's Scottish executive, but

has not shown any inclination to use the reselection process as a strategy for winning ground.

Neither have Tribunes north of the border made any open moves to become involved. Militant Tendency supporters are expected to make nominations but it is not thought they could achieve any overwhelming influence. They could make reselection difficult for Mr James White in Glasgow Pollok and for Mr Hugh Brown, the former Scottish housing minister, in Glasgow Provan. Mr Ian Campbell in Dunbartonshire West could face resistance from LCC members on the local management committee and Mr Donald Dewar, who turned the tide spectacularly against the Scottish National Party in the 1978 Glasgow Garscadden election, could also be challenged by Militant Tendency.

It appears, though, that these cases will be the exception, and in Scotland the left are openly stating that fewer casualties from reselection can be expected than in England.

Party organizers point out that selection without contest does follow the recent guidance from the National Executive Committee to local Labour Parties, but the general feeling is that in Scotland the left would simply not have the weight of influence at general management committee level to swing the vote towards them.

Another important reason why the left in Scotland is reluctant to challenge sitting MPs is that the future shape of parliamentary boundaries in the west of Scotland is uncertain.

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Another important reason why the left in Scotland is reluctant to challenge sitting MPs is that the future shape of parliamentary boundaries in the west of Scotland is uncertain.

One supporter of the Labour party is to avoid driving any kind of wedge between the party and the unions which right wingers could exploit.

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Science report Preserving the cells in cold storage

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

New strains of wheat that could double the wheat crop and a method for the storage of organs for transplants which should flow from advances emerging in the field of cryobiology.

These seemingly disparate branches of research, the handling of plant and animal tissue, share a common difficulty, it concerns the question of exactly how cells are damaged when they are put into cold storage.

That issue is the subject of intensive study from different standpoints by medical research groups and plant breeding specialists in Britain, the United States and elsewhere.

But scientists working in a third subject, at the Culture Centre of the Royal Society, at the Institute of Tropical Ecology, Cambridge, have come up with some new results from experiments into cell injury.

The Cambridge group, working with Dr John Morris, is interested in storing specimens of microorganisms, which it supplies to research teams throughout the world, in perfect health for long periods. One of the methods it is developing is cryopreservation, or the placing of specimens in suspended animation by freezing them to -196°C.

But the process must prevent crystals of ice forming in the cells as the temperature is lowered through freezing to the supercooled state.

However, a more important source of injury, sustained in the freezing and thawing, embraces a complex series of biochemical processes. The way they occur is being unravelled gradually with the help of a novel type of microscope which can be used at -196°C enabling scientists to watch what is happening to different parts of an animal or plant cell undergoing the shock of supercooling and warming.

Through trial and error, scientists have been compiling lists of specimens that have a high tolerance for supercooling, up to three out of four samples being recovered in perfect condition, for work in the veterinary, medical and agricultural sciences. But Dr Morris says that advances depend on solving the difficulty that is central to cryobiological research: the determining of the biochemical mechanism by which cells are injured.

Then he expected the fulfilled promise offered by cryobiology in 1943, when it was first reported that fowl spermatozoa could be protected against freezing injury when stored in glycerol.

Cryopreservation is possible for red blood cells, for example, after years of storage. Dr Morris suggests that an understanding of the biochemical mechanism of injury could open developments for increasing crop hardiness. An increase of 2°C in the frost hardness of wheat would extend cultivation into vast areas which are marginal because of cold stress.

David Wood, page 13

IN BRIEF

95 arrested at Stonehenge

Police arrested 95 people at a hippie festival to celebrate the annual summer solstice at Stonehenge at the weekend. About 15,000 people attended and most of the arrests were for alleged drug offences.

At another open-air festival at Pilton, near Shepton Mallet, Somerset, police yesterday reported more than 50 arrests for suspected drug offences among a crowd of about 20,000.

Scrabble champion

Philip Nelson, an accountant from London, aged 26, yesterday became the national Scrabble champion with a record 1,551 points in three games. He won the title in 1978. The silver medalist was Brian Sugar of London, and the bronze winner was Russell Byers of Selby, Yorkshire.

13 hurt in crash

Thirteen people were slightly injured in a head-on crash between a coach and an Army truck carrying Gurkha soldiers in Aldershot, Hampshire, yesterday. All the casualties were Gurkhas, apart from the coach driver.

£5m block for sale

Westminster City Council is to sell Cavell House, at the bottom of Charing Cross Road. The building, understood to be worth about £5m, adjoins the Garrick Theatre and will probably be demolished and the site redeveloped.

Fish sting bathers

Bathers at Christchurch, Dorset, have been warned to watch for weaver fish which lie half-buried in the sand, forcing poisonous fluid through a spine. Several people have been stung on Friar's Cliff beach and have had medical treatment.

Firemen attacked

Police began a hunt yesterday for a man who escaped after throwing missiles at firemen fighting a blaze which caused about £500,000 damage at a paper and plastics factory in Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Reburial of skeletons

Twenty-three ancient skeletons dug up during work on the Beccles by-pass, Suffolk, are to be reburied in Worthington churchyard in a communal chest.

University raided

Drug Squad police and forensic scientists yesterday raided Sussex University, Brighton, and seized equipment and substances.

Eccentric's art hoard goes on sale

A Jersey auctioneer today starts a week of selling to dispose of a huge collection of antiques, paintings and other objects of art amassed over half a century by a local eccentric.

Mr John Tobbs Berger, who died in 1978 at the age of 80, although he was found after his death to have about £1m in bank deposits, and left an estate valued at around £1m, John Berger dressed, as one friend put it, like an old tramp, and used to search the St. Helier market for cut-price fruit that had started to go off.

While the public saw him just as a shabbily dressed old man who fed the pigeons every day in the town square (he was a vegetarian and a great animal lover), he was well known and respected in antiquarian circles.

The extent of the collection was not discovered until after Mr Berger's death. The value of many of the items has been reduced because such poor care had been taken. All the paintings by the Jersey artist, Charles Poyndre, had been clawed by rats and other paintings damaged by damp.

The collection is expected to fetch close to £1-million, but the final figure will depend on the bidding for the rarest item, a fourteenth century set of eight enamel and silver plaques depicting the Passion of Christ.

Believed to come from a French relic casket, it is regarded as the most important antiquities find in Jersey in the century and is expected to sell for between £150,000 and £200,000.

The plaques had been in John Berger's possession for many years. Typically, he kept them unadorned, glued to almost worthless, nineteenth century German cabinet.



Photograph by Kathy Waldgrave

London Tube fire

Firemen with breathing apparatus leaving Goodge Street Underground station, London, last night after dealing with the fire in which a man died and 16 people were taken to hospital. The man who died collapsed in a lift as he was being brought to the surface.

Mental Act test case opens today

By Frances Gibb

A test case against the Government opens at the European Court of Human Rights today over a mental patient who claims he was unlawfully detained under section 65 of the Mental Health Act 1959, and was deprived of the right to have his case reviewed in a court of law.

It is one of the most important cases for the rights of mental patients for some years, and if upheld could lead to a rewriting of the Mental Health Act.

It was referred to the European Court in Strasbourg after the European Commission of Human Rights found that the British Government had violated the European Convention on Human Rights.

The case is also being regarded as an important test of human corpus, traditionally a fundamental tenet of English law, which some lawyers argue is being eroded and honoured only in the letter.

The case has implications for about 2,000 "restricted" patients detained under section 65 of the Mental Health Act. If discharged, the Home Secretary can recall them at any time for an indefinite period without giving any reason. Under present law these patients are not allowed access to the courts for a review.

The European Commission unanimously found that the European Convention had been violated because the patient, who was recalled to a mental hospital in 1971 and returned to the hospital after his arrest in 1974, was not entitled to take proceedings to his detention could be speedily reviewed by a court.

Mr Larry Gossin, legal director of MIND, the National Association for Mental Health, which is taking the case to Strasbourg, said: "At present the only appeal open to a patient detained under section 65 of the Mental Health Act is to the Home Secretary. But the Home Secretary rejects about 50 per cent of the tribunal decisions in favour of releasing a patient."

The case, which opens today, is referred to as "X" against the United Kingdom, and involves a Broadmoor patient who was convicted in a criminal court and ordered to be detained indefinitely in a special mental hospital. He was conditionally discharged in 1971 and returned to the hospital after his arrest in 1974.

He argued that his recall was an unjustified deprivation of liberty, on which the European Commission found against him by 14 votes to two. But they upheld his other complaints.

few are said actually to do that. One boy at Send with a broken forearm is reported to have the arm in plaster to the elbow joint in either an arm or a leg.

Attempts are made to pass on injured boys to other detention centres but if they are crowded, the detainees have to stay at Send where nothing can be done for them. They are officially supposed to be on light work, but they may be occupied in valuable space.

In the past few days the population of Send has been hovering just above or below what it is supposed to be, 118.

The circular, sent out with a Home Office reference PDG/78 161/4/20 to introduce the regimes, emphasizes: "In particular, a detention centre sentence is not intended for offenders who have acquired numerous previous convictions and is not very likely to be successful with an offender who has already experienced a longer period of institutional treatment (for example, in local authority care) arising from delinquency."

There had been boys with multiple previous convictions running, in extreme cases into double figures. Others have been in closed community homes for up to ten months.

The biggest question mark over Send concerns the sharpness of the shock. Evidence is emerging that, in certain key respects, the regime is softer, not tougher, than the previous one.

In their physical education run, the boys are reported to cover only half the distance that they did under the old regime. The circular says: "Work of a less physically demanding nature will be replaced by harder work in fact, the amount of physical work has been cut by 30 minutes a day."

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Labour attack on US backing as IRA cache is found

American support for the IRA was condemned by Mr. Dennis Connaughton, Labour's spokesman on Northern Ireland, yesterday after a US arms discovery in New York.

Mr. Connaughton, MP for Mansfield, said he hoped certain Americans, including Mr. Edward Koch, Mayor of New York, would learn a lesson from the weapons seized by FBI agents.

Mr. Connaughton said: "Those Americans who put money into tin boxes, thinking they are doing something humane, should recognise that some of this money is spent on bombs and bullets."

The Northern Ireland Office said last night that two senior government officials had flown to America to try to counter IRA propaganda successes there.

A number of MPs have been to the United States to try to explain Britain's position. But Mr. Connaughton, who has represented the Labour Party on such visits, said: "Sometimes it is like talking to the deaf."

□ New York: Federal agents have charged three New Yorkers with planning to send a 20mm cannon, a flame thrower and an arsenal of other weapons to the IRA.

Patrick Mullin, aged 43, George Harrison, aged 67, and Thomas Joseph Falvey, aged 63, were released after putting up bail of \$100,000 (about £50,000). Mr. Harrison and Mr. Falvey were arrested on Friday after it is alleged they paid an undercover agent \$16,000 in cash for 44 automatic weapons and two dozen shells for the 20mm cannon. Mr. Donald McGorty, an FBI special agent in charge of a division investigating international terrorism, said.

Move for political test blocked

□ The government's intention to test political opinion in Northern Ireland later this year over a resumption of talks with leaders of the various parties has been blocked before any firm decision has been announced. (Our Belfast Correspondent writes).

Mr. Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, has told Mr. Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, that the party is not interested in a settlement based entirely within Northern Ireland but only if there is an "elastic agenda" under which the crisis in the province can be discussed in a wider all-Ireland context.

He added that even in the unlikely event of agreement by the other parties to take part in the discussion on a wider front the SDLP would be absent un-

less questions over H-block had been resolved. "We will concentrate our energies on the processes initiated by the Dublin summit," he said, "and will not be sidetracked into any other approach which would not only be unsuccessful but extremely damaging to the political process."

It had been suggested that the Government is considering talks either with individual political party leaders or in a more formal setting to explore the possibilities of a greater development of government powers.

IRA mortar attack seriously injures boy

□ A mortar bomb attack on an army base in West Belfast on Saturday night seriously injured Stephen Sweeney, a boy aged six, and slightly injured five soldiers.

Two young girls in an upstairs bedroom of a house in Beechfield Park near by escaped injury when one of the bombs crashed through the roof and failed to explode.

The attack was on the MacRory Park base on the Witerock Road. Five shells were fired in quick succession from a battery which had been hijacked and was parked behind a row of houses 70 yards away. A number of shots were also fired.

Four of the mortar shells pierced the perimeter fence. Three exploded and caused damage inside the base and extensive damage to houses around it.

The injured boy was struck by shrapnel and wounded in the hand as he stood at the door of his house in Witerock Drive. He is said to be ill in hospital.

The bomb that struck the house landed a few feet from the girls' bedroom after crashing into the bathroom and finally exploding near their bedroom door. In Witerock Crescent, a short distance away, a handicapped man was knocked from his wheelchair by the force of the blast.

The hundredth full-time member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to die in Northern Ireland since the troubles began 12 years ago, was shot in Newry, co. Down on Saturday while having an off-duty drink at his local public house. He was Constable Neil Quinn, aged 53, a married man and father of three who lived in the town and would have been 30 years in the RUC yesterday.

Constable Quinn, who was not in uniform, was shot at close range by two youths who drew up on a motorcycle outside the Bridge Bar in North Street. They walked into the bar, drew pistols and fired at least nine shots at the policeman, who managed to get behind the bar and staggered to the rear of the premises before collapsing. He died shortly afterwards.

The youths, who were wearing leather jackets and had their faces hidden by crash helmets, made off on their motorcycle towards the Irish border two miles away. The IRA admitted responsibility for the shooting.

Constable Quinn was the second member of the force to be murdered last week. A part-time officer, Constable Christopher Kyle, was shot on his way home from work at Omagh, co. Tyrone. This year 27 members of the security forces have been murdered, more than in the whole of 1980.

In Londonderry three policemen, and a policewoman were slightly hurt when an explosion demolished a derelict building in Sackville Street during rioting on Saturday.

Stephen Sweeney, aged six, struck by shrapnel.

Sheffield is given house sale targets

From Our Correspondent Sheffield

Sheffield City Council, which has bitterly opposed the sale of council houses, was yesterday set a target by the Government to sell at least 100 homes a week.

A delegation of councillors was also told by Mr. John Stanley, Minister for Housing, that offers must be made within seven months to the 3,700 tenants who want to buy their homes. The council has sold only one house and the Government had threatened to intervene.

Councillor David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield's controlling Labour group, said: "We informed Mr. Stanley of the past and future rate of progress on the sale of council houses, and of the steps ahead to process applications."

Councillor Graham Cheetham, the city's Conservative spokesman on housing, said: "The Labour members of the delegation made Mr. Stanley a firm promise they would stick to the conditions. But they would not give a timetable."

MP expects Havers action on Moonies

By Robin Young

Mr. David Mellor, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, said yesterday he was confident that Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, would announce on Wednesday that he will ask the Charity Commissioners to strip the Unification Church of Great Britain, the Moonies, of charitable status.

After Mr. Denis Orme, the spiritual director of the Unification Church in Britain, lost a libel action against the Daily Mail, the Charity Commission said there were no grounds to

deprive the Moonies of charitable status. Mr. Mellor said he and other MPs had pursued the issue because Mr. Orme had said that the loss of charitable status, which carries tax exemption on investments, would be ruinous. If the Charity Commissioners, who have promised to review their decision, were to go against a request from Sir Michael, he would, as the Government's senior law officer, be able to appeal to the High Court.

A Commons motion calling

for an end to the movement's charitable status has been signed by 90 MPs. Mr. Mellor said yesterday that he had seldom known such unanimity. The Moonies have given notice that they are to appeal against the High Court jury's verdict in the action against the Daily Mail, which was that the newspaper's accusation that the Moonies had brainwashed converts and broken up families was not libellous. The Unification Church was ordered to pay full costs, estimated at more than £500,000.



A field day for field marshals

Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull (left), seems to be taking a different view from that of his colleagues, the field marshals Lord Harding of Petherton (second from left) and Lord Carrington, to their evident amusement. They were attending the dedication yesterday of a stained glass window to the memory of the late Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer at the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst. It was the tenth such window to be placed in the chapel.

Freedom and turmoil for Kagan

By Arthur Osman

Lord Kagan's release from Rudgegate Open Prison at Wetherby, West Yorkshire, this morning seems likely to lead to a legal and financial turmoil of greater complexity than that which led to his sentence at Leeds Crown Court in December.

Lord Kagan, who was stripped of his knighthood while serving six of the 10 months imposed for theft and falsification of accounts, a sentence which was subsequently described as modest by the Court of Appeal, is faced with crippling financial liabilities.

These include a combination of fines imposed by Mr. Justice Jupp in addition to the prison sentence, legal costs, money he owes to Kagan Textiles of Eiland, and unpaid tax claimed by the Inland Revenue.

There have been rumours in West Yorkshire since the beginning of this year about the uncertain future of some Kagan companies.

One of the great mysteries of the Kagan saga is still unresolved: what is in Swiss bank accounts. Their contents were never fully revealed to the court at Leeds.

Estimates of Lord Kagan's liabilities vary between £1.5m and £5m. His legal and financial affairs will take many months to untangle. He still has property abroad including a home on the Costa del Sol in Spain where he lived for several months before his arrest and extradition from France last July. Close friends who had seen him during his imprisonment were not available for comment yesterday.

CANOEISTS DROWN

Two teenage boys from Cleator, near Whitehaven, Cumbria, drowned while playing in a two-man canoe at a flooded mine site near their home on Saturday. Police said the boat used by John Goodfellow, aged 16, and Colin Pratt, aged 15, appeared unsafe.

New ambulance strike looms

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Union leaders meet in London today to agree on a second national strike by the country's 17,000 ambulancemen over the Government's 6 per cent pay offer. But ambulancemen in London and Scotland are likely to preempt an official strike by calling their own 24-hour all-out stoppages this week.

National officials of the four unions involved in the dispute are expected today to call a strike later this week, probably on Friday, during which crews will provide only emergency cover.

The executive of the National Union of Public Employees, which has the largest membership among ambulancemen, decided on Saturday to reject calls from several areas for strikes without emergency cover.

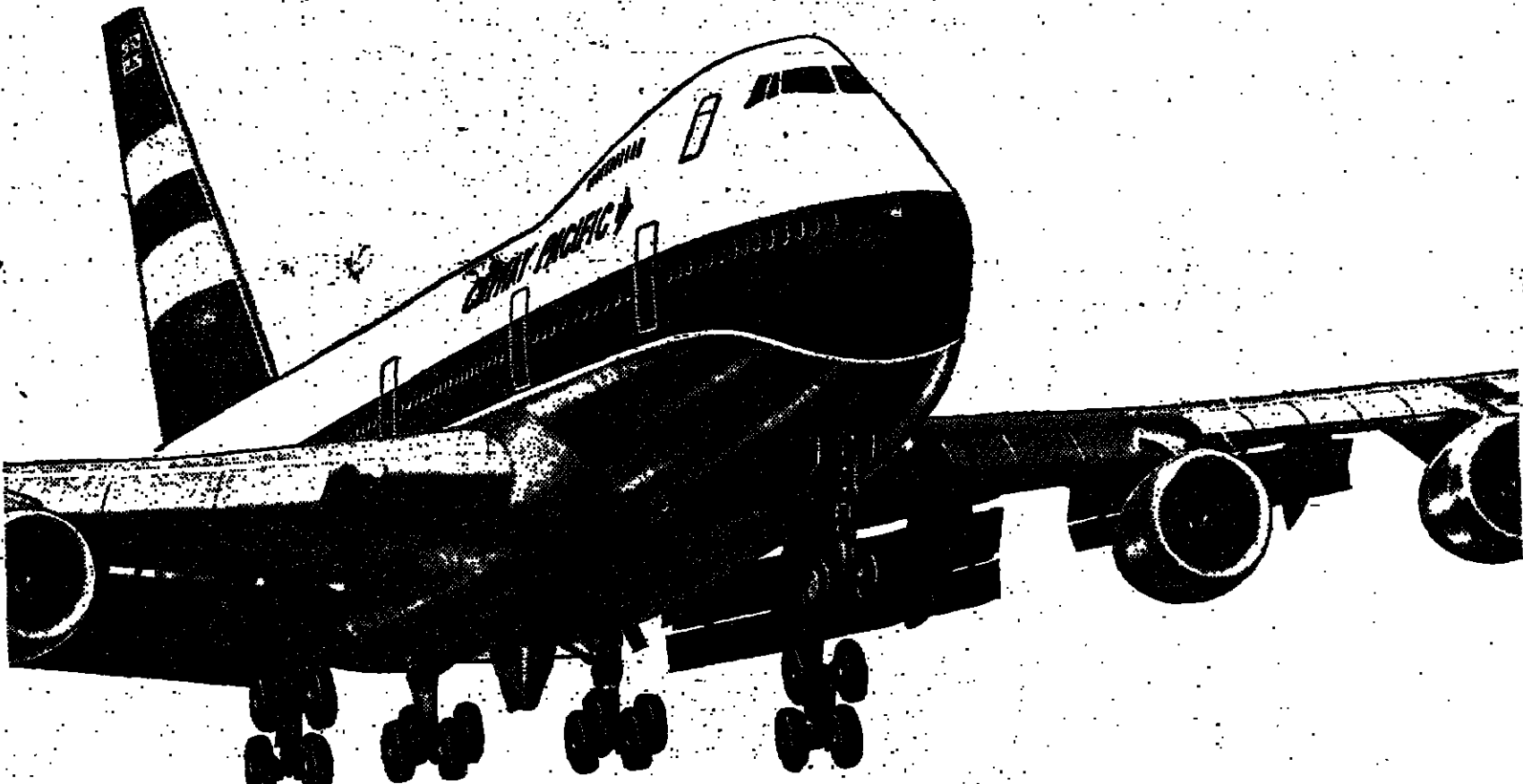
That decision will anger staff in London and Scotland, where together there are nearly 5,000 ambulancemen. Scottish ambulancemen decided last week to repeat a 24-hour strike without emergency cover, and London union members meet this morning to consider similar action.

That meeting will receive a report of a ballot of the 2,300 ambulancemen in the capital which is expected to back the

side taken by the local conveners. Further strikes can be expected.

London and Scottish ambulancemen will stand by in case of a disaster if all-out strikes are called. London staff did not take part in last Wednesday's national stoppage, having held their own strike on Monday, and while Scottish ambulancemen joined the strike, they refused to handle emergencies.

In another troubled area of the public services, the Civil Service dispute today enters its fifteenth week with the unions drawing up plans to intensify selective strikes and launch a big fund-raising campaign.



HONG KONG DAILY NEWS

A Cathay Pacific exclusive

From July 1st there will be only one airline operating a daily, one-stop service between London and Hong Kong - Cathay Pacific. And Cathay Pacific is the only airline that has over 380 flights a week between Hong Kong and all the major cities of Asia, and on to Australia.

So if you're flying east, the Cathay Pacific 747 departs daily at 11.00 a.m. for Hong Kong via Bahrain. You can depend on us.

All seats fully bookable through your Travel Agent, or phone us on 01-930 7878.

BAHRAIN-BANGKOK-BRINEI-DUBAI-FUKUOKA-HONGKONG-KUALA LUMPUR-KOBE-KINABAYA-KUALA LUMPUR-LONDON-MANILA-MELBOURNE-OSAKA-PENANG-PERTH-FORT MCKESBY-SEOUL-SHANGHAI-SINGAPORE-SYDNEY-TAIPEI-TOKYO

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مسافر العرب

OVERSEAS

Communal rioting in Cairo leaves 11 dead

Israel rejects UN condemnation of raid into Iraq

From Robert ...

Cairo, June 21

A large display of Egyptian police power was shown in the streets of Cairo today as the police dealt with a riot in a suburb which has left 11 people dead and about 80 injured.

Tens of thousands of troops and police were brought to the scene to deal with the rioting, which was the most serious since the 1977 food riots.

The riot, which started on Friday night when the disturbances began to spread across the capital in a similar manner, was the most serious since the 1977 food riots.

There were moments on Friday night when the disturbances began to spread across the capital in a similar manner, was the most serious since the 1977 food riots.

President Sadat has made no comment on the riots.

The riots began in one of the slums that occupy some square miles of Cairo and which have never benefited from the millions of dollars that the United States is pouring into Egypt to prop up the economy.

Shereya is a place of filth, hovels and human excrement, a waste land of six square miles of open sewers, rubbish tips, tram tracks and old, grossly over-crowded blocks of flats.

It was here that the first violence occurred last Thursday, followed by a series of building disputes, Christians and Muslims began fighting each other after a Christian family inadvertently threw its rubbish on to the balcony of a Muslim neighbour.

In housing blocks, the occupants usually throw their refuse from the windows, as medieval Londoners did.

The first troops to arrive were almost overwhelmed by the mobs and retreated while showering hundreds of tear gas canisters into the crowds.

By the weekend, Mr Nabawi, the Interior Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, had put an estimated 250,000 riot police, security men and troops around the Cairo slums.

In Parliament, he said he would shoot anyone who tried to exploit the tension and ordered the police to be firm and decisive.

Relations between Egypt's Muslim community and the Christian Copts, who make up about six million of the country's 41 million people, have been uneasy for more than a year.

Muslims and Christians were involved in rioting in Alexandria last year and President Sadat has been criticised by the Coptic Pope Shenouda, who has on several occasions refused to meet him.

Although there are no reliable figures, the Coptic community was generally regarded as more wealthy than its Muslim neighbours until President Sadat's new economic policies opened up Egypt to foreign investment.

Christian economic power in the country was somewhat eroded by this and in recent years both communities have tended to guard their rights and privileges more jealously.

But the cause of the latest outbreak of rioting almost certainly has its roots in poverty. Along the Shereya tram tracks this morning, about half the people were wearing clothes covered in grime and several were walking barefoot.

At intervals along the main road beside the building site that prompted the fighting, men and women had to tiptoe through sewage. As long as these conditions subsist, it is difficult to see how further rioting can be prevented.

Face-saving formula at Unesco

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, June 21

The development of a face-saving formula for the development of a special fund to assist the handicapped in the transmission of news and the handling of information.

The industrialized countries, from which the council of 35 nations naturally expects substantial contributions, object to a fund which would be linked to specific projects and would provide no guarantee that the money was usefully spent.

Deadlock was averted thanks to a proposal put forward by the representatives of the 77 non-aligned countries, which was accepted by the Western countries. This proposal calls on the director-general to appeal for contributions to all member countries of Unesco and to the international organizations belonging to the United Nations, while looking at possible ways of administering the fund.

The agreed text is a face-saving formula which postpones the issue until the second conference, next autumn.

Grenada bans the printing of newspapers for year

St George's, Grenada, June 21

The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has banned the printing of newspapers in Grenada for the next year until the Government has formulated a media policy.

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"The most important reason of all," Mr Bishop said, "was that this is a revolution, we live in a revolutionary society."

From Christopher Walker,

Jerusalem, June 21

The Israeli Government today rejected the unanimous United Nations resolution condemning the attack which destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor, and threatened similar preemptive action in future against any nuclear attempt by its enemies to manufacture nuclear weapons.

A statement outlining Israel's unrepentant stand was drawn up today at the last meeting of the Cabinet before next week's general election.

It was read personally to reporters by Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who last night told an election rally that he preferred to have worldwide condemnation and no Iraqi reactor than the Iraqi reactor and no condemnation.

Referring to Friday's security council resolution, Mr Begin said: "This unjust resolution gave expression to the double standard operating in the international body. The Iraqi dictatorships have been in order to prepare secretly, under false pretences and deceit, atomic bombs to be thrown in time on centres of Jewish population in the state of Israel."

"But whom are they condemning at the Security Council? Not the potential producer of destructive atomic bombs, but the people who prevented—thanks to the heroic actions of its sons—a disaster to be suffered by its citizens and children."

"The Government of Israel condemns the Security Council's resolution of condemnation and categorically rejects it."

The Prime Minister went on to express deep sorrow that America had supported the United Nations condemnation and concluded: "Israel, who believes in the justice of its cause, will continue to defend its citizens and prevent its enemies from producing weapons of mass destruction aimed at its population with all the means at its disposal. This is Israel's sacred duty."

The extent of Israeli public support for the attack on the reactor is clearly revealed in the latest opinion poll published by the Jerusalem Post.

Conducted after the Israeli attack took place, the poll showed that 70 per cent of the population supported the attack.

By the weekend, Mr Nabawi, the Interior Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, had put an estimated 250,000 riot police, security men and troops around the Cairo slums.

In Parliament, he said he would shoot anyone who tried to exploit the tension and ordered the police to be firm and decisive.

Relations between Egypt's Muslim community and the Christian Copts, who make up about six million of the country's 41 million people, have been uneasy for more than a year.

Muslims and Christians were involved in rioting in Alexandria last year and President Sadat has been criticised by the Coptic Pope Shenouda, who has on several occasions refused to meet him.

Although there are no reliable figures, the Coptic community was generally regarded as more wealthy than its Muslim neighbours until President Sadat's new economic policies opened up Egypt to foreign investment.

Christian economic power in the country was somewhat eroded by this and in recent years both communities have tended to guard their rights and privileges more jealously.

But the cause of the latest outbreak of rioting almost certainly has its roots in poverty. Along the Shereya tram tracks this morning, about half the people were wearing clothes covered in grime and several were walking barefoot.

At intervals along the main road beside the building site that prompted the fighting, men and women had to tiptoe through sewage. As long as these conditions subsist, it is difficult to see how further rioting can be prevented.

Five defect

Vienna, June 21

Five Romanians escaped to Vienna by hiding for 21 hours under the roof of a carriage of an express train from Bucharest.

Face-saving formula at Unesco

Paris, June 21

The development of a face-saving formula for the development of a special fund to assist the handicapped in the transmission of news and the handling of information.

The industrialized countries, from which the council of 35 nations naturally expects substantial contributions, object to a fund which would be linked to specific projects and would provide no guarantee that the money was usefully spent.

Deadlock was averted thanks to a proposal put forward by the representatives of the 77 non-aligned countries, which was accepted by the Western countries. This proposal calls on the director-general to appeal for contributions to all member countries of Unesco and to the international organizations belonging to the United Nations, while looking at possible ways of administering the fund.

The agreed text is a face-saving formula which postpones the issue until the second conference, next autumn.

Grenada bans the printing of newspapers for year

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showed

the ruling Likud

continuing to

force ahead with

a predicted 49

seats in the next

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election compared

with 46

forecast last

month. The

opposition

Labour Party, which

has been critical

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drop from a

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40 seats to

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A

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(Reuter

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A voice cries out: A Staggering Turn in World Events

is due to erupt in the next few years!

IT WILL INVOLVE violently the United States, Britain, Western Europe, and the Middle East.

It's already rather late for the Free World to come awake to the real meaning behind current world events!

World leaders do not see clearly what is coming. WHY? Why are the best minds not seeing—leaders everywhere, heads of state around the world—scientists, educators, editors, news analysts—bankers, industrialists, leaders in business and commerce? WHY?

They are all the product of modern education. They have been falsely educated in a system where the most important dimension in knowledge is unknown and untaught. They have been deceived into closing their minds to the basic CAUSES of present events and trends.

The world has been falsely educated to ignore CAUSES and deal with EFFECTS! There had to be a CAUSE of present and coming EFFECTS. There is a CAUSE that has produced strife, violence and war—poverty, wretchedness, human suffering—crime, wide-spread immorality, the decadence in the basic foundation of any healthy and stable society, the FAMILY UNIT! But the leaders do not know, and certainly do not correct the CAUSES!

World Explosion to Erupt

There has been a fatal missing dimension in the dissemination of knowledge. Leaders do not know what man is, or the purpose and meaning of life! They were not taught to distinguish the true values from the false. They did not learn the real CAUSES of troubles, nor THE WAY to peace, happiness, abundant well-being for all.

They know nothing of the overall PURPOSE being worked out here below! Consequently they guide humanity in a course in conflict with that purpose! Lacking knowledge of THE WAY to peace, we have no peace. Leaders talk of peace, they profess to work for peace, they fight for peace, while they give approval and blind acceptance of THE WAY that produces WARS!

This world is giving civilization's acceptance to THE WAYS that are the CAUSES of all the world's evils!



HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG
Founder and Editor in Chief of the
PLAIN TRUTH magazine

And now we are approaching the final grand smash explosion. It will stagger the mind of man beyond the bounds of sanity! Forces are at work today on plans, conspiracies that soon will erupt the world into violence and chaos such as never occurred before and never shall again! Men now are tampering with forces of nature they lack the prudence, knowledge, ability and wisdom to control!

The Master Plan

To this folly of educated ignorance it has become fashionable and intellectually titillating to ignore the basic Mind and Power over all—the PURPOSE being worked out here below, and the master plan for its working out—the invisible but Supreme Power now soon to intervene and END the impending world chaos. It will be done to us, before mankind blasts itself out of existence!

Unreal though it may seem to those steeped in today's educational deceptions, some 2,500 years ago the Supreme Power of the universe inspired a man named Isaiah to quote Him, saying, "I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning... saying, 'My counsel shall stand'."

The great world powers are formulating their plans and policies, but the next few years will see astounding events explode in a manner very different than they plan.

WHY? Because there does exist the great God who says: "the Eternal wrecks the purposes of pagans, he brings to nothing what the nations plan; but the Eternal's PURPOSE stands for ever, and what He plans will last from age to age... the Eternal looks from heaven, beholding all mankind; from where He sits, He scans all who inhabit the world; He who alone made their minds, He notes all they do."

The Vital Prophecies

Through inspired prophets, this same Eternal foretold, beginning 2,500 years ago, the world events of the future—zeroing in particularly on our time NOW! All events prophesied to occur up to now have happened!—without a miss! The rest—the climactic crisis of our END time—is certain and SOON!

Yet the world's best minds are in total ignorance of tremendous impending events. Neither religionists nor theologians understand!

WHY? Approximately one third of all the world's best seller is filled with PROPHECIES—mostly foretelling our immediate future! Yet the key that unlocks prophecy to UNDERSTANDING had been lost! That vital key has been found! But because it is NOT the doctrine they have been preaching, evangelical theologians ridicule it.

That vital KEY is the identity of the United States and Britain in biblical prophecy.

Where are they spoken of in biblical prophecies—especially pertaining to our immediate future? Small nations—Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, Turkey—are mentioned. Russia is mentioned. How could such a great world power as the United States be ignored? IT ISN'T! What you have read on this page is taken from the introduction of this revealing book, *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*.

We will present it gratis to those whose unprejudiced eyes are willing to see. It is an eye-opening, intriguing book—200 pages. You may have an attractive paperback copy, illustrated in colour, gratis on request—with no follow-up.

Herbert W. Armstrong

HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG

To receive your free copy of *The United States and Britain in Prophecy*, please write to The Plain Truth, Dept. 713 FREEPOST, P.O. Box 111, St. Albans, Herts. AL2 3BR or Telephone: Radlett (09 276) 3056 or 3179 Nightline (after 5pm) 2670.

Schmidt tells Dutch they must accept missiles too

From Patricia Clough, Hamburg, June 21

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today firmly reiterated his Government's willingness to have new nuclear missiles stationed on West German soil despite strong opposition expressed during the past four days from within the Protestant church.

At the same time, he reminded Germany's NATO allies that his country had agreed to have the missiles on condition that other non-nuclear allies accepted them, too. "We do not want our country to be presented alone on a plate", he told a German-American conference in Bonn.

His warning was directed at smaller neighbouring countries, in particular The Netherlands, where opposition to the missiles is growing rapidly and NATO's deployment plans are now in serious doubt.

The Chancellor and Herr Hans Apel, his Defence Minister, had confidently defended the Government's missile policy on Friday against attacks from pacifists, theologians, and deeply critical young people at the Protestant Church Congress in Hamburg.

At a huge demonstration in the centre of Hamburg yesterday, Pastor Helmut Gollwitzer, a leading left-wing theologian, called the Chancellor's arguments pitiful, and called on

protesters to show politicians that their policies could not be implemented.

By no means all Protestants are as critical as Dr Gollwitzer, and the 130,000 people mostly young and apparently of pacifist leanings, who attended the congress are not necessarily a cross-section of the church, to which roughly half the country's Christians belong. But Protestants, and to a much lesser extent Roman Catholic groups, make up one of the three main streams in the West German anti-missile movement, along with the political left and the ecological and "alternative" movement.

Many congress visitors took part in the huge anti-missile demonstration which was organized by Young Socialists, Communists, ecologists and Protestant students. Police said 50,000 took part, the organizers put the figure at 80,000.

The congress committee dissociated itself from the demonstration which had turned the main gate of the plant, along with the political left and the ecological and "alternative" movement.

The demonstrators—dancing, singing, playing musical instruments and carrying small children on their shoulders—paralysed traffic in the centre of Hamburg for hours.

There were brief incidents

when some demonstrators threw paint bombs at an old war memorial, already splashed with lurid colours from earlier paint bomb attacks, and tried to smash the inscription in stone Gothic letters saying "Germany must live even if we must die"—a sentiment, strikingly out of tune with the feelings of young Germans today.

Wiesbaden: Herr Holger Börner, the Hessian Prime Minister, won a vote of confidence today from the Social Democratic Party for his coalition government's nuclear energy policies, including the possible establishment of a reprocessing plant for nuclear fuel. A large majority at a Hessian state conference of the party responded to his plea for support.

They were joined by 700 demonstrators who had blocked entrances of the Urenco uranium processing plant since Thursday as part of a campaign to halt production. Riot police twice removed people squatting at the main gate of the plant, a British-Dutch-West German consortium.



Brave face kept by Herr Richard Stücklen, Bonn Parliament Speaker, despite being hit by a paint bomb thrown by nuclear power opponents during Kiel sailing week.

Warsaw Pact chief's pledge on Poland

Moscow, June 21.—Marshal Viktor Kulikov, the Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, said today that the armies under his command will defend communist rule in Poland.

"Counter-revolutionary forces (are) trying to tear the country out of the socialist community", he wrote in the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* on the eve of a Central Committee meeting that East European sources said would deal with foreign affairs—presumably Poland.

"The militant union of the armies (of the eastern block) is the most important task of socialist unity", he said. "This union is a reliable guarantee in order to protect socialist gains."

On television yesterday, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the international information department of the Central Committee, recalled the Polish party's commitment earlier this month to put its house in order. He said the situation had not improved.

The programme gave the official view of events in Poland and painted a picture of much-wanted socialist control. Poles had written asking why their party continued to retreat before Solidarity, the free trade union, in what had become a struggle for power, Mr Zamyatin said.

The half-hour programme virtually ignored the Polish leaders, with only one reference to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, and none to Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party secretary.

The tenor of Mr Zamyatin's remarks indicated Moscow's view that pledges made at this month's party plenum to rain in extremists had not been fulfilled.

Turning to next month's Polish party congress, which is

expected to enshrine reformist changes in the party's structure, against Moscow's wishes, Mr Zamyatin said extremists from Solidarity had infiltrated local party meetings to win the election of their own candidates to the congress.

"They thus seek to create a composition of the party congress that could lead to the revision of the Marxist-Leninist party in Poland and, perhaps, to its breaking up."

This action, he said, was being undertaken by Solidarity extremists with the support of Western imperialist forces who had launched a frontal attack on the Polish party.

Western diplomats noted that Mr Zamyatin said the Polish congress would be held in Poland but they added that his insistence that Solidarity had influenced the composition of the delegates would leave the way open for Moscow later to deny the validity of the congress.

Referring to the catchword "renewal"—used both by Solidarity and the Polish party—Mr Zamyatin said Solidarity used it to justify actions which undermined the economy and was trying to tear the country apart.

He said Poland's national security depended on its membership of the Warsaw Pact and alleged that Western powers were trying to use developments in Poland to "undermine... the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty countries."

Mr Zamyatin linked these remarks specifically to West Germany and showed a map which he said had been recently published in West Germany and demonstrated revanchist claims to Polish territory. He said the spirit of neo-Nazism and revanchism was still alive in West Germany.—Reuters

China turns blind eye to cult of superstition

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 21

Peking's recent angry reaction to the appointment of a Chinese archbishop by the Vatican underlines the hostility still felt by the Communist Party towards religious organizations which defy official control of their activities.

In the case of the Roman Catholic Church, this hostility is especially marked, since the church in China is supposed by Rome to obey the decisions of the pope over which Peking has no control.

Roman Catholics and Protestants alike are allowed to carry out religious observances, so long as they do not conflict with the party's social and educational policies. For instance, a Chinese Catholic who publicly opposed contraception would be immediately in conflict with the party's policy of slowing down China's ruinous population growth.

Ironically, it is not the Vatican which bothers China's leaders most. Religious matters—but Daoism (formerly known as Taoism), the only religion truly native to China.

Unlike the Buddhists, the Daoists have been granted no licence to continue or revive their practices, which are denounced as "feudal superstition."

The pure philosophical aspect of Daoism, as propounded by the cult's best known sage, Lao Tzu, is of no concern to the authorities.

What is under attack is the huge number of mystical and animistic practices still pursued in the rural areas, especially in southern China. Fortune-telling by blind people, communicating with gods and spirits, selling unauthorized medicines, holding processions, making sacrifices, offering prayers for rain or for childbirth, reading horoscopes and the like are all denounced and are all denounced and in many suppressed.

However, a recent religious procession in Guangdong province, in which a peasant woman was dressed up as a male god, and dressed through the streets holding a sword, went on for days without being stopped by the local authorities.

An official report from Canton said schools were closed, armed soldiers joined the procession, and crops were trampled in the fervour of the festival.

Local communist officials often do not intervene to prevent Daoist ceremonies and superstitious practices, for fear that they would arouse too much hostility among the local people.

Nevertheless, a closer line has now been drawn between such activities and genuine folk religion. The latter is seen as organized bodies of believers with a systematic world outlook.

Under this definition, Christianity, Buddhism and Islam are officially approved as long as their followers do not try to spread their beliefs or interfere with the education of their children by the state.

They must also toe the line politically. The senior Muslim imam in Xinjiang (Chinese Central Asia), for instance, has to meet party officials once a week for readings from news papers, discussion of foreign affairs and briefings on recent developments in party policy. And while Tibetan and Mongolian Buddhists are no longer strongly discouraged from public prayer and worship, they must not try to spread their beliefs or interfere with state education of the young.

The result has been an upsurge of Buddhist fervour in Tibet. But there China is faced with the problem of a religious revival in the countryside, the country, in this case the Dalai Lama. Despite official Chinese invitations to return to Tibet, the Dalai Lama has taken no decision on the matter, evidently because he is doubtful of the recognition he would be accorded as a spiritual leader.

China's political leaders have now learnt that religions can exist underground for a long time, and surface quite vigorously when permitted. This is difficult to reconcile with the Marxist idea that religion will die a natural death when economic contradictions have been solved.

The Communist Party has taken to blaming the persistence of religions and superstitions on the disorder caused in society by Mrs Jiang Qing and the other members of the so-called Gang of Four, now serving long jail sentences.

Mrs Jiang, widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is partly blamed for what the party nowadays refers to as the "modern superstition" of worshipping Mao—something which did more harm to the country's development than any number of fortune tellers.

COUP PLOT SOLDIER EXECUTED

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, June 21

A soldier convicted of taking part in an unsuccessful coup d'état in Equatorial Guinea was executed by firing squad in Malabo the capital, according to a report by Spain's EFE news agency.

Damian Owono Mituy, aged 32, was the only defendant at the court martial arising from last April's coup attempt to be given the death sentence. He allegedly accepted £136, to share with other soldiers, for taking part in the uprising.

During the trial, which took place last week in a cinema in Malabo, he said he signed a confession after being tortured.

Youth hurt in Madrid bomb blast

From Harry Debellus, Madrid, June 21

A young member of a right-wing movement was in hospital here today, recovering from injuries he received when a bomb, which police say he was carrying, went off.

The explosion happened on Friday night in a central Madrid street. José Cuadrado, aged 16, a member of Young Force, the youth movement of the New Force party, had just left a lecture by Señor José Luis Corral, a Young Force leader, on security precautions which should be taken by New Force members.

No one else was hurt in the blast. José Cuadrado and Señor Corral are being held by police under anti-terrorism laws.

The home-made bomb consisted of a bottle containing powder. It went off as it was being placed in a rubbish bin, police said.

The suspect was carrying two knives, a tear gas can, bullets and gas pellets, leaflets on how to make petrol bombs and other explosives and notes and sketches on how such devices should be placed, according to the police.

Police said that at his home they found items suitable for making explosive devices.

10 die during disorders in Morocco

Rabat, June 21.—At least 10 people were killed and many more were hurt in the disorders that broke out in Casablanca yesterday during a strike called in protest against increases in food prices.

Among the victims were a retired German colonel and a Frenchman who both died after being hit by stones while driving through poor districts of the city. Moroccan drivers are also believed to have been attacked but no firm casualty figures are available.

A national general strike had been called by the Democratic Labour Confederation, which is allied to an opposition party, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces. The Moroccan authorities said the violence in Casablanca was provoked by "agitators" after the strike failed.

The unrest began after the Government ordered price rises averaging 30 per cent on milk, butter, flour and sugar, late in May. Demonstrations yesterday broke out in shops and streets with stones and set vehicles on fire in working-class districts.

Madrid: The exiled Union of Moroccan Democrats today called for a one-day strike and day of mourning on Tuesday for the victims of the demonstrations. The banned party also urged students to boycott exams, which are scheduled to take place the same day.—Agence France-Presse.

P2 men charged with political conspiracy

Rome, June 21.—The leaders of the secret P2 Masonic lodge have been indicted on charges of political conspiracy and acts of public confidence, personal rights, property, financial regulations and arms laws.

"To these ends the P2 'took on a peculiar character of secrecy and rigid compartmentalization', the prosecutor said, explaining that many of its members were unaware that it was not a regular Masonic lodge, but had been suspended several years ago.

Many more people named on the published membership list were never a part of the P2 but had been enrolled by Signor Licio Gelli, its grand master, who fled the country earlier when charges of political espionage were made against him and is believed to be in South America, and four former secret service officers.

Among them were Signor Gelli's right-hand man, Colonel Antonio Vizzari, and Admiral Mario Casaroli, chief of the secret service until its reorganization six years ago after a previous scandal.

All those named, except Admiral Casaroli, are accused of political conspiracy through association, in which Signor Gelli was accused of being the leader.

They are charged under a section of the penal code dealing with attacks on the constitution and armed insurrection against the state.

The indictment also says they

and others so far unidentified planned more "crimes against public and judicial administration, public confidence, personal rights, property, financial regulations and arms laws."

He said the P2's leaders had used deception, blackmail and menaces "to persuade others to do or tolerate illegal acts or to omit those that could have harmed their criminal association."

The indictment repeated the charges of political espionage which Signor Gelli and Colonel Vizzari already face.

A government committee ruled last week that the P2 was an illegal society and Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister-designate, said he intended to dissolve it.

Paraguayan police disclosed last night that Italy had asked them to arrest and extradite Signor Gelli if he appeared in their country.—Reuters.

Pope rests in hospital after tests

From John Earle, Rome, June 21

The Pope rested quietly today after his sudden recovery yesterday to the hospital where he was operated on following the attempt on his life on May 13.

Staff at the Gemelli Polyclinic, which he left on June 3 after doctors' tests, said no further examinations would be undertaken before tomorrow, after X-rays and scanning tests yesterday evening. The Pope is being allowed a normal diet.

It appears that alarm over possible infection in the intestine requiring an emergency operation has passed and that the cause of his high temperature in the last week lies in symptoms of "pleurisy" in the lungs. No medical bulletin has been issued.

The only official information has been a Vatican communiqué issued soon before the Pontiff was driven in his official saloon car to the hospital at 5 pm yesterday. It said that a persistent feverish movement had adversely affected his post-operative condition, slowing his recovery, and the doctors had advised diagnostic tests in hospital.

The Pope was due in any case to return to the polyclinic for a second operation to reverse an intestinal bypass performed at the time of the original surgery for multiple perforations of the intestine by bullet.

It provides for peacekeeping forces to enforce a ceasefire in Cambodia with a schedule for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces starting with the west bank of the Mekong River. It also speaks of the regrouping of all armed Cambodians in neutral locations before they are disarmed and the establishment

Japan upstages Asean and dashes conference hopes

From David Watts, Manila, June 21

Japan has angered the Association of South-East Asian Nations by revealing Asean's peace plan for Cambodia due to be disclosed at a conference on Cambodia in New York next month.

The chances of tempting Vietnam into a diplomatic settlement of the Cambodian conflict received a further, possibly fatal, blow from hard-line statements by Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, during his five-day visit to Manila.

Asean had been keeping its strategy secret until the conference, but yesterday all its essential points were made known by Mr Sugao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister.

Whether by design or accident, copies of the Japanese minister's confidential statement to a closed session of Asean foreign ministers were distributed to the press.

The Japanese revelation not only robs Asean of the initiative but may cause problems among the 62 countries who have agreed to attend the conference since the plan has been revealed before they have had the opportunity to consider it.

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of a demilitarized zone along the Vietnam-Cambodia border. The Asean countries have already been caught off balance by the announcement of the United States' intention to make more advanced weapons and technology available to China. This is not only contrary to Asean's policy of reducing super-power influence in the region but threatens the international conference.

Many Asean experts believe that Vietnam will conclude that the agreement is further evidence of the "Washington-Peking axis" aimed at Hanoi. Asean ministers have expressed on Mr Haig in the last few days the importance of trying to reach a negotiated settlement and the necessity for emphasizing the difference between Mr Haig's global anti-Soviet stance and Asean's peaceful approaches to Vietnam.

Asean leaders are furious about the Japanese move. One said he thought Mr Sonoda "who thinks of himself as the father of the conference" had tried to outbid Asean. Another said it had been done specifically to cast Japan in a favourable light with Vietnam.

In order to repair some of the damage done, Mr Sonoda promptly issued a statement promising to stand with Asean on any issue and walk along with Asean in various international forums from the Asian and Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference to the Asian Pacific Economic Conference, which left diplomats even more baffled.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Soviet Union: Kiril Podrabinek

By Caroline Moorehead

Kiril Podrabinek, with his brother Alexander, was a founder member of the Working Commission to Investigate the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Purposes, a group set up in Moscow early in 1977 to look into cases of people forcibly confined to psychiatric hospitals for exercising their rights.

In 1978 he was arrested and sentenced to two and a half years in a labour camp.

Although in good health at the time of his arrest, Mr Podrabinek soon caught pneumonia, tuberculosis and hepatitis. On June 29, 1980, when his father arrived to fetch him at the end of his sentence, he was told that his son would not be released.

By this stage his health was so bad that observers calculated that he needed a year to recover. On January 8, he was sentenced to a further three years in a labour camp. His family do not believe he will survive.

Alexander Podrabinek who was sentenced in 1978 to five years' exile in Siberia was arrested in April last year and sentenced again, for the same offences, to three and a half years in a labour camp. He has hepatitis and a heart disease.

In the first two and a half years of its existence the Working Commission produced 16 bulletins and many appeals and statements about the political abuses of psychiatry.

GENERAL KILLED

Lima, June 21.—General Rafael Hoyos, commander of the Peruvian Army, was killed in a helicopter crash, together with the 10 other occupants of the aircraft.

A red, royal honeymoon

A £500-a-week honeymoon cottage is being prepared for the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer on the Yugoslav island of St Stefan, shown above. The couple will marry on July 29. Several places may still be under consideration, but a manager at the Sveti

Stefan complex which contains the cottage said: "Yes, we are expecting them but I cannot say anything." The Adriatic island is separated from the mainland by a causeway. Facilities include a swimming pool, night club, casino and bars.

Battle for pretty picture

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two American bidders demonstrated that monied determination has no respect for saleroom estimates in New York on Friday when they drove the price for a nice painting of a lady with a parasol to \$225,000 (£118,000). Sotheby's had estimated \$10,000 to £15,000.

She is lying reading by the sea shore and is the work of Charles Sprague Pearce (1851-1914), a lesser known American artist. The price was presumably dictated by the sheer pretentiousness of the picture. It was bought by an American dealer on behalf of a private collector.

Paris sales of Impressionist and modern pictures proved unusually successful last week with a return of Japanese buyers. On Friday Lenormand Daven sold a Rouault landscape painting in the 1950s for 760,000 francs (£67,555). The estimate had been 350,000 francs. The purchaser was Japanese.

GENERAL KILLED

Lima, June 21.—General Rafael Hoyos, commander of the Peruvian Army, was killed in a helicopter crash, together with the 10 other occupants of the aircraft.

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صكيات الاصل

Profiles of the principal players by Rex Bellamy

The Times guide to Wimbledon 1981

Preview



Borg: six in a row?

Today is the opening day of the 1981 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, an event of such quintessential Englishness that it could not possibly be staged in any place but a genteel middle-aged suburb of south-west London.

The English are splendid at everything to do with games, except winning them. Wimbledon has borne the official title of World Championships since 1923; this year's record prize money of £322,136, of which £21,600 goes to the men's singles winner and £19,440 to the winning lady, is well below the riches on offer at the other tennis temples, Forest Hills and Paris.

Nor is the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club (formerly the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club) known for its openness, democracy or youth. The chairman is 68-year-old Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett (who can still deliver a mean backhand volley), and the 375 members pay a ludicrous annual subscription of £8.70 for a whole catalogue of privileges and creature comforts. The waiting list for entry to the blazered stadium is so long that by the time a postulant gains admission he is almost too decrepit to

play tennis. And there are no women in the club, only ladies.

Yet the exclusive brotherhood of sub-aristocrats manages to organize the premier championship of the world, which not even the English weather can entirely dampen. In the 103 years of Wimbledon, only 24 complete days' play have been lost by rain.

It is of course, the oldest tennis championship. The first event in 1877 played to a crowd of hundreds and a net profit of one and twopenny. The attendance of 343,091 in 1979 remains a record and is unlikely to be exceeded despite the provision of 1,250 extra seats in a reconstructed Number One Court. Every seat for the Centre Court could be sold six times over. But this year, there will be no tickets on sale for the day of the men's finals and semi-finals, or for the ladies' finals.

To run the two-week event requires an army. Fred Royles, a 57-year-old Lincolnshire farmer, heads a squad of 300 umpires and linesmen, appearing for the first time this year in green uniforms, and aided by electronic aids to watch the service line. Willie Worsfold, late of the SAS, commands 74 ball boys and ten girls; the

girls may aspire only to the lesser courts. The young ball persons are no longer from Dr Barnardo's, but from local Wimbledon schools.

Jack Yardley heads a team of 12 groundsman making velvet out of grass. After a soaking May, he has been glad of the recent sunshine to dry his treasured swards. But would he have liked more practice matches to have the turf "played in"? There are, besides, 200 servicemen and London firemen acting as stewards, 70 students ready to leave the rain covers and clean the place up at the end of each day, eight dressing room attendants, 17 scoreboard operators and a squad of caterers serving a ton of strawberries each day.

For all the smooth organization, Wimbledon has had its excitements. There was the occasion in 1906 when May Sutton appeared on court in a knee-length skirt, but being only 18 she got away with it. The year 1929 was a seminal one in the matter of lady players' dress. Billie Tangeot left her stockings off.

In 1960 Maria Bueno of Brazil wore knickers of purple and green. Those being the All England club colours, the 1948 Petra of France had the distinction of

being the last men's champion to play in long trousers.

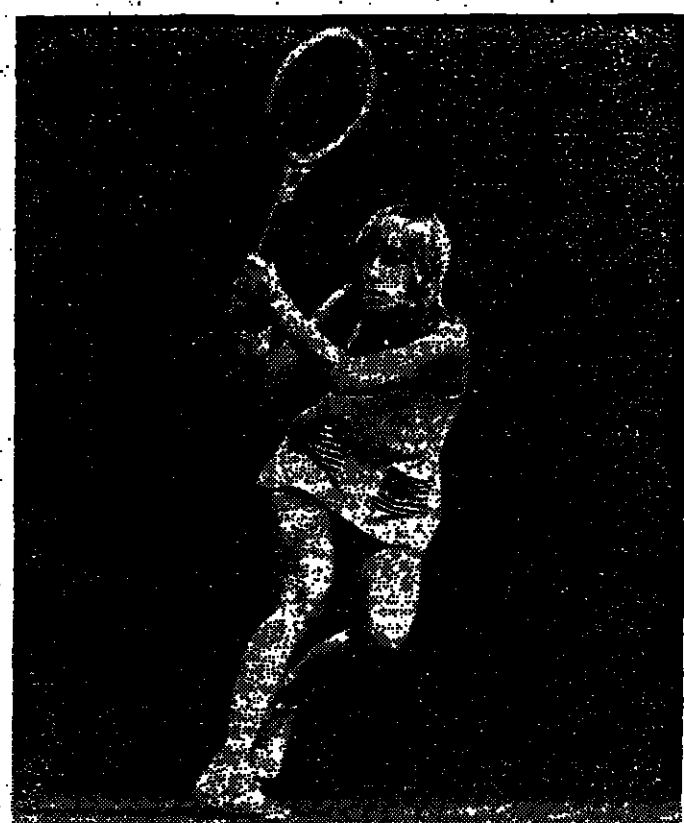
Today there is no regulation about players' dress, except that it must be predominantly white and entirely free of advertising.

One regular feature will be missing. Mrs Billie Jean King, who has more Wimbledon championships, singles and doubles, to her credit than any other player, having won 206 of her 243 matches, has retired from the Centre Court with her 20 trophies to take a seat in the television commentary box.

The All England Club's detractors, who say that the £11,435 of Wimbledon profits that is ploughed back into the game last year could have been a lot more, recall that since 1905 only two Englishmen, Gore and Perry, have won the men's singles title.

Such fine points will trouble the expected 340,000 spectators only slightly. To be furnished and bussed by Wimbledon sun, savour the coolest strawberries in south London, and watch the best tennis in the world, will be satisfaction enough.

Alan Hamilton

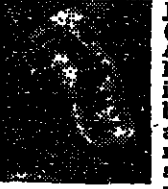


Mrs Lloyd: a blow to her confidence.

Men's singles



Bjorn Borg (Sweden)
Aged 25
Once-promising ice hockey player who excels when he can slide: as on clay (six times French champion) or grass (Wimbledon champion five consecutive years, winning 35 consecutive matches). Superb athlete renowned for concentration, resilience in crises, two-handed backhand, and use of top-spin. Showing signs of wear. Married Romanian and lives in Monte Carlo, but otherwise unadventurous. Affable but private man.



John McEnroe (USA)
Aged 22
Irish-American born in Germany. In 1977 became youngest man and first qualifier to reach Wimbledon semi-finals. Runner-up 1980 and later beat Borg to win second US title. Left-hander with stinging service and fast reactions and sure touch at net.



Jimmy Connors (USA)
Aged 28
Impish, relentlessly energetic and combative player who likes crowd to take sides either side. Left-hander with fierce two-handed backhand and exemplary stroke-preparation. In 1974 lost only four matches. Won US title on three different surfaces, plus Wimbledon and Australian championships. Has played four Wimbledon singles finals. Tough but mellowing eccentric who would never be one of the boys.



Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 21
Like two prominent players. Acquired winning habits in teens and was world's best junior in 1978. Then bony and pallid he became a formidable muscled 6ft 2in. Heavy ground strokes, especially forehand, and big first service. Volleys need improvement. Led Czechoslovakia to first Davis Cup triumph and took Borg to five sets in French semi-final. Playing his third Wimbledon. Pains-taking, reserved, poker-faced.



Brian Teacher (USA)
Aged 26
Lanky, 6ft 3in specialist in service and volley. Best of five Wimbledon titles in 1979, when he bothered Borg in last 16. At that year's U.S. championships tore ligaments and broke right ankle. In 1980 he ended as Australian champion.



Brian Gottfried (USA)
Aged 28
One tour since 1972. Runner-up for 1977 French championship. This is his ninth Wimbledon. Lost to Borg in semi-final last year. Outstanding forehand volley. Fine sportsman and "pro's pro". Hard-working, serene, self-effacing, with droll banter.



Roscoe Tanner (USA)
Aged 29
Like Gottfried, on tour since 1972 and playing ninth Wimbledon (both were loyal to 1973 boycott). Best player to emerge from Tennessee. Left-handed service timed at 140-150 mph. Former Australian champion. Took Borg to five sets in 1979 Wimbledon final. Last four in 1975 and 1976. More recently bothered by slight astigmatism. Dabbling in oil business. Prone to high-pitched giggles.



Jose-Luis Clerc (Argentina)
Aged 22
Much damaged in 1975 when he fell from hotel window through skylight. Took seven months to recover. Now springy, slim, wiry, straight-faced but twitchy. Good ground strokes — especially forehand. Won Italian title in May.



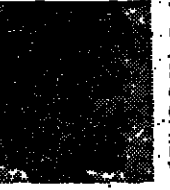
Guillermo Vilas (Argentina)
Aged 28
Strong barrel-chested left-hander who uses heavy top-spin and excels on clay, though he has twice been Australian champion on grass.



Victor Pecci (Paraguay)
Aged 25
Quickly became best player in Paraguay — not difficult — and then made name on tour as gifted "big game" player with preference for clay.



Peter McNamara (Australia)
Aged 25
His Irish and Scottish blood, much diluted, but is typical Australian sporting hero — tall, handsome, generally unaffected. Never past second round at Wimbledon. But this year changed rackets, assumed new responsibilities as father and Australian No. 1, and raised level of game to beat Lendl and Connors on clay.



Yannick Noah (France)
Aged 21
Son of French mother and an African father (professional footballer). Born at Sedan but brought up in West Africa, where Arthur Ashe spotted him in 1971 and suggested Federation take him on, which they did. Superb 6ft 4in physique, but softly spoken. Violently forthright game.



Wojtek Fibak (Poland)
Aged 28
Polish sporting hero who dropped law studies and dreams of becoming film director in order to make name and fortune on tennis circuit. Clever, adventurous game reflects restless nature and intellectual ability. Collects works of art, fluent, and charming in six languages. Future diplomat?



Balazs Taroczy (Hungary)
Aged 27
Big, quiet, easy-going chap who has been Hungarian No. 1 since 1973. A patient, sound, methodically patterned game best suited to clay. But a year ago reached Wimbledon's last 16 for first time, at fifth attempt.



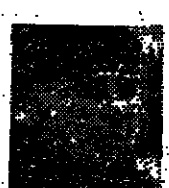
Vitas Gerulaitis (USA)
Aged 26
Of Lithuanian stock ("Vitas" was a king of Lithuania). Fast-moving, fast-talking, fast-moving playboy with a liking for fast cars. Fast reactions, too, and a tough competitor with boundless energy. From 1977 to 1980 won Australian and Italian championships, was runner-up for French and US titles, and twice reached the last four at Wimbledon. Now the engine seems to be "pinkish".



John Kriek (South Africa)
Aged 23
Unseeded, most highly ranked player in section of draw from which injured seed, Gene, has withdrawn. Has never passed third round at Wimbledon. Excels at US championships (won first two sets from Borg in semi-final last year). Quick little chap. Volleys well. Former rugby player at centre three-quarter.



Chris Lloyd (USA)
Aged 25
Has distant antecedents in Luxembourg. Many parallels with Borg: in leading younger generation in era of open competition, in setting trend as baselinist with two-handed backhand, in consistent supremacy on clay, and in exemplary court conduct. In seven years has won five US singles titles, four French, and two at Wimbledon. In 1979, he won US, Wimbledon, and nine challenges never before (before semi-finals). Game marked by pounding precision and iron will. Yet smartly feminine and — off court — good fun. Pride may have been hurt by losing French title to...



Hans Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 19
Daughter of Olympic sprinter. Like compatriot Lendl, was Wimbledon last junior in 1978. Like McEnroe, is a poised, attractive woman with a roughish off-court smile. Unlike either, plays a serve-and-volley game with a natural flair reminiscent of Maria Bueno and Evonne Cawley. Slim, supple, and strong. In nine months has reached US final and won Australian and French titles. Forehand technically insecure. May need more experience at Wimbledon before winning there.



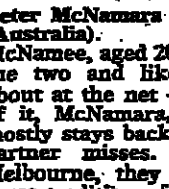
Tracy Austin (USA)
Aged 18
Even more precocious than Mrs Lloyd, whom she closely resembles in playing method though Miss Austin has more variety. In 1977 became youngest player to win a professional tournament, and youngest to compete at Wimbledon for 70 years. In 1979 became youngest US champion and, in 1980, youngest athlete of either sex to surpass one million dollars in career winnings. This year sciatic has restricted her progress. Immediate prospects therefore conjectural. But in the past three years only the eventual champions stopped her at Wimbledon.



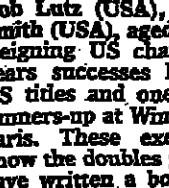
Martina Navratilova (USA)
Aged 24
In 1975 led Czechoslovakia to their only triumph in the world tennis championship for the Federation Cup and then defeated to the USA. Strong yet agile left-hander whose powerful service and approach shots give her first basis for a thunderously dismissive net game. Can be a moodily dramatic competitor. Won Wimbledon in 1978 and 1979, but has since failed to consolidate that level of performance in any grand slam event.



Peter Fleming and John McEnroe (USA)
Aged 26, is a blond 6ft 5in, very hard, and has an essentially orthodox game that admirably complements McEnroe's versatility. They were Wimbledon and US champions in 1979 and remain the best team in the world unless McEnroe is preoccupied with singles. Their budgeoning brutality, spiced by finesse, allows opponents little or no time for patterned ingenuity.



Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee (Australia)
Aged 26, is the showman of the two and likes to hurl himself about at the net — the whole length of it. McNamara, the straight man, mostly stays back and takes what his partner misses. Old chums from Melbourne, they have inherited the great tradition of Australian doubles play. Their enjoyment of the game is infectious. Reigning Wimbledon champions. But back trouble has affected McNamara's form and confidence.



Rob Lutz (USA), aged 33, and Stan Smith (USA), aged 32, are the reigning US champions. In past 13 years successes have included four US titles and one Australian. Twice runners-up at Wimbledon and once in Paris. These exemplary sportsmen know the doubles game inside out and have written a book on it — a good one, too. Lutz's remarkable instinct for the angles complements Smith's still severe service and volley.



Brian Gottfried (USA) and Raul Ramirez (Mexico)
Seeded eighth. Should come through quarter from which Mayer brothers have withdrawn. Wimbledon champions 1976, French champions 1975 and 1977. Gottfried's discretion blends well with the panache of Ramirez, aged 23. Highly mobile team who cover each other smartly. Not quite the force they were.

Women's singles



Andrea Jaeger (USA)
Aged 16
Swiss-born father and German-born mother. Emigrated to USA in 1956. In the Lloyd-Austin mould in terms of precocity and a "big shot" backhand but it is doubtful if either — at the same age — had her highly developed tactical instinct and all-court game. In 1980 was seeded in all three major championships and reached the last eight at Wimbledon, the last four at Flushing Meadows. Enjoys a chuckle, even on court. Plays soccer.



Wendy Turnbull (Australia)
Aged 23
Late developer who acquired self-confidence playing team tennis for Cleveland and has since been a star player for the US (1977), French (1979), and Australian (1980) championships. Played Wimbledon seven times before reaching last eight in 1979 and again in 1980. The quick-footed "Rabbit" has the big shot but is a shrewd volleyer. Equally well equipped with Australian banner.



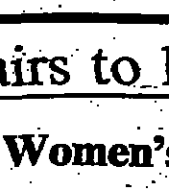
Pamela Shriver (USA)
Aged 18
Campy six-footer who thrives on serving and volleying. In 1978 became youngest women's singles finalist in history of US championships. Then slipped back because of recurrent shoulder injury (seemingly cured by weight training) and difficult adjustment to raised expectations. Is now back on course. Fully agonized faces.



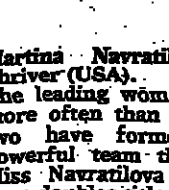
Virginia Ruzici (Romania)
Aged 26
Leggy and vivacious daughter of a former professional soccer player. She used to play tennis for Carpathia operation in 1975 posed residual problems. Hard service and uninhibited forehand make awful demands on slim 5ft 5in body. Ruzici, French champion 1978, in eight Wimbledon has only once reached quarter-finals.



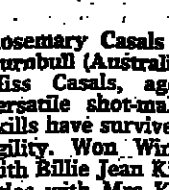
Sylvia Hanika (Germany)
Aged 21
Strong athlete whose use of heavy top-spin, unusual among women, would be too strenuous for most. Has wide variety of shot but is a shrewd volleyer. (and after much practice) more confident volleying that must help her at Wimbledon. Italian runner-up 1979, French runner-up this year (beat Navratilova and Jaeger). One of the soccer-playing sorority.



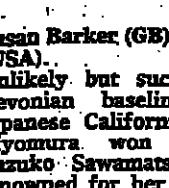
Kathy Jordan and Anne Smith (USA)
Miss Smith, aged 21, has the good-tempered serenity to keep her partner's occasional temper tantrums within bounds. These young top seeds won their first tournament together in 1976 (the US girls' indoor championship) and were reunited in 1979. They won the US clay court title and in 1980 became French and Wimbledon champions.



Martina Navratilova and Pamela Shriver (USA)
The leading women change partners more often than the men do. These two have formed a successfully powerful team this year. Formerly Miss Navratilova won seven grand slam doubles titles two Wimbledon ones. French, three US, and one Australian — with four different partners, while Miss Shriver was still learning the trade. The combination of left-hander and right-hander is a basic bonus for a doubles pair.



Rosemary Casals (USA) and Wendy Turnbull (Australia)
Miss Casals, aged 32, remains a versatile shot-maker whose doubles skills have survived a slight decline in agility. Won Wimbledon five times with Billie Jean King and won two US titles with Mrs King, one with Judy Dalton. The nimble Miss Turnbull has shared the Wimbledon, French, and US titles, but not with Miss Casals. Wimbledon runners-up last year.



Susan Barker (GB) and Ann Kiyomura (USA)
Unlike but successful pairing of Devonian baselinist and 5ft 11in Japanese Californian. Now 25, Miss Kiyomura won Wimbledon with Kazuko Sawamatsu in 1975 and is renowned for her sharp-witted doubles craft. This year they have won four tournaments and been runners-up in another.



Mima Jausovec (Yugoslavia)
Aged 24
A chubby 5ft 3in with arresting blue eyes. Ground-stroke specialist at best on clay. Italian champion 1976, French 1977, German 1978.



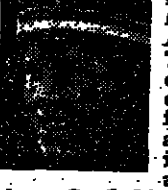
Dianne Fromholtz (Australia)
Aged 24
Like Margaret Court, born at Albury. Remains a fun-loving country girl. Best of all Australian left-handers (women, that is). Good ground strokes. Top-spin backhand can be scorching. Best of seven Wimbledon was 1979.



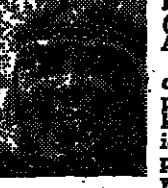
Kathy Jordan (USA)
Aged 21
Reached last 16 at both previous Wimbledon. Unorthodox stroke production. Aggressive and accurate. Tall, lean, edgy, rather frantic. Full of beans, has trouble keeping the lid on. Big in high basketball.



Bettina Bunge (Germany)
Aged 18
Ranked eighth in USA but plays Federation Cup for Germany. Born in Switzerland, grew up in Peru where she was a national champion, and lives in Munich. Richly talented and now physically mature. Playing third Wimbledon.



Barbara Potter (USA)
Aged 19
Tall, strong left-hander who excels on fast courts because of formidable serving and volleying. Playing fourth Wimbledon and could do well there. Good skier, too.



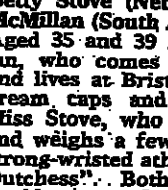
Regina Marsikova (Czechoslovakia)
Aged 22
Big blonde at best on clay. Italian champion 1978. Has had knee and ankle injuries. Best of five previous Wimbledon titles was 1978. Last 16.



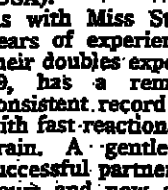
JoAnne Russell (USA)
Aged 26
Big, robust athlete with engaging sense of fun. Won 1977 Wimbledon doubles with Helen Gaultley. Reached last 16 of 1980 singles. Has collector's eye for painting.



Betty Stove (Netherlands) and Frew McMillan (South Africa)
Aged 35 and 39 respectively. McMillan, who comes from British stock and lives at Bristol, is noted for his strong caps and two-handed hitting. Miss Stove, who is the same height and weighs a few pounds more, is a strong-willed athlete known as "The Dutchess". Both have astonishing doubles records. As a team they played three consecutive Wimbledon finals, winning in 1978, and were US champions in 1977 and 1978.



Wendy Turnbull and Marty Riessen (USA)
As with Miss Stove and McMillan, years of experience have sharpened their doubles expertise. Riessen, aged 39, has a remarkably long and consistent record as a superb athlete with fast reactions and shrewd tennis brain. A gentle man. Formed a successful partnership with Margaret Court and now shares the US title with Miss Turnbull, another Australian.



Hans Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) and Lile Nastase (Romania)
Nastase, aged 34, can indulge his mischievous sense of adventure more easily in doubles than singles. He has a partner to share the stress and the laughter. There is also more scope for his astonishing technical and tactical gifts. Won Wimbledon with Miss Casals in 1970 and 1972. Should enjoy the support of Miss Mandlikova's forthright brilliance — just as she will enjoy the fun.

New generation game without a look at the old scoreboard

The 95th Wimbledon championships, which begin today, have already assumed a special importance. The public heart of the tournament has been shifted. This operation has, in fact, been in progress for years. To reduce congestion and make the concourse more of a promenade, the All England Club created a new show court out by the water tower and then installed the four new courts of "North Wimbledon". Now the concourse has been stripped of its renowned electronic scoreboard.

Its point-by-point messages, riveted the attention of those vicariously savouring dramas they could not see: matches on the centre and No. 1 courts. To do that this year, the public will have to walk round to the tea lawn alongside Church Road and gaze at a new scoreboard. There will be another above the members' balcony but that will not indicate the points score. The changes make sense because congestion has long been an irritant. But the space-consuming bulk of the new building at the southern end of court one has swallowed a piece of history, and for most of us changed the character of Wimbledon.

The use of electronic service line monitors has been extended from the two main courts to courts two and three. A stiffer grading system for court officials, together with the introduction of 80-minute stops for line judges, represents a further stride towards an unattainable perfection in the conduct of matches.

Hunger with a sharper edge

With Paris in mind it remains to be seen if Mrs Lloyd's confidence has suffered more than her pride. Tracy Austin's form at Eastbourne augurs for her recovery from sciatica. The women's champion will probably be the winner of the likely semifinal between these two, whose playing methods have much in common. Miss Austin's hunger for success has the sharp edge and she must be tipped to win. The other obvious contenders are Martina Navratilova, whose competitive authority is not what it was two years ago, and Hans Mandlikova (Australian and French champion) and Virginia Ruzici, who both need more experience of Wimbledon before inviting confidence.

The envy of the world

Wimbledon remains the envy of every other tournament in the world and accounts for the paradox that change is the price of constancy. We may have reservations about the type of tennis played on grass; and reservations, too, about Wimbledon's prime social flavour. But both are essential components of the tournament's traditional character. Under the chairmanship of the late Herman David and, since 1974, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, the championships committees have shown enlightened discretion in blending conservative principles with pragmatic sense.

There are still difficult decisions to make concerning, for example, the tie-break and the 2 o'clock start. To use the tie-break, except in the fifth set of a men's match or the third set of a women's match, is plainly inconsistent. The reasoning is that a tie-break is tolerable as a means of finishing a set but not as a means of finishing a match. Yet in last year's five championship events 40 matches finished with tie-breaks; including the women's singles final (and almost the men's singles final, too).

To offset the tie-break, the excessive rest periods incorporated in today's rules are prolonging matches. In recent years, the weather has been less benign towards Wimbledon. As a result there has been scheduling congestion and a series of emergency starts at noon. These early starts confounded spectators' arguments that they were impracticable because of the difficulty of clearing the garbage and assembling the staff.

Better value of early start

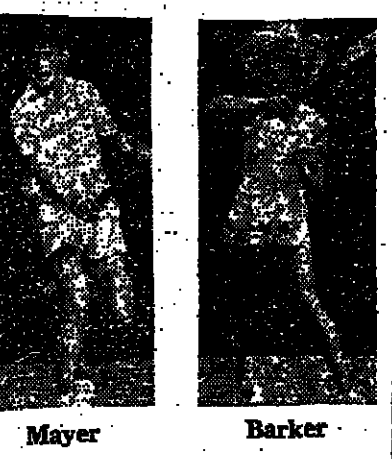
Those defending the traditional 2 o'clock start have been reduced to two arguments: the need to stretch the programme into the evening for those who must work during the day, and the tradition of a formal, leisurely luncheon for the privileged minority who are well fed at Wimbledon. The second point is nonsense, because diners can, if they wish, take their time while the rest of us watch tennis. The evening programme can easily be ensured by "resting" damaged courts or by expanding the mixed doubles or women's singles fields.

For most of the public, getting to and from Wimbledon

Two to watch

Alexander Mayer (USA) Aged 29
Like brother Gene, a political science graduate. Plays more orthodox game and excels on fast courts. Playing his 10th Wimbledon. Semi-finals 1973, quarter-finals 1978. Regaining momentum after injury.

Susan Barker (GB) Aged 25
Devonian blonde. Bold, free-hitting baselinist who won 1976 French and German championships and reached Wimbledon semi-finals a year later. Recent doubles successes should have improved her volleying. Playing her ninth Wimbledon.



Mayer

Barker

By John Nicholls

Britanny Ferries GB sailed by the Rye, Robert James, finished first in The Observer's Europe 4 double-handed transatlantic race at Newport, Rhode Island yesterday. They crossed the line in the 48th hour of the 90th anniversary of the evening, American time, taking just over 14½ days to complete their crossing from Plymouth. This is well inside the previous record for an all-west crossing of 16½ days and 10 hours.

Two other boats, both French and only a few miles apart, also finished yesterday, although they were not in the Observer's Britanny Ferries GB. Elf Aquitaine (Marc Pajot and Paul Ayasse) were timed in just after 6.0, and the French boat, the 100-ton and 16-metre (53 ft) Elf 2 (Jean and Halvard Mabire) followed soon after. Both boats also bear the record, as will any others that finish in the 48th hour of yesterday.

Gauleitis IV has achieved an outstanding performance in relation to her size.

She is the smallest of only 44ft 6 in. whereas Elf Aquitaine is a catamaran of 59ft with Britanny Ferries GB another trimaran, longer still at 66 ft. The speed of the 44 ft boat is very much a function of length, so Gauleitis IV must be an excellent design for a superlight, fast, 44 ft boat.

Nowed Class III for some days, with her closest challenger unlikely to finish for another day or two.

Britanny Ferries GB and Elf Aquitaine are the leaders of Classes I and II, with Bouasseux (Jean Bouasseux, Jean Bouasseux and Charles Capelle), in twenty-fourth position, leading Class IV. Philips Radio Ocean (Patrick Eiles and John Phillips) is the leader of the largely monohulled Class V

and in Class VI, the trimaran Mark One Tony Hirt of Mark Gatehouse and Michael Holmes continues to head her class as she has the most time in the water. The smallest entry of all, the 22-ton American sloop Yanz (Jean Lacombe and Toni Austin) is not yet halfway across the Atlantic and will not finish for another fortnight.

Meanwhile, in dribs and drabs, the remainder of the 90 boats still racing will probably complete the course. One that might not be Talcott (John Talcott and John Greenlee), for long out of the front runners, but unaccountably slow during the past few days. She dropped from second place to sixth in the last 24 hours to be heading for Nova Scotia with a leaking hull.

Sea Falcon (Robin Knox-Johnston, Billy Mum-Harman) is another boat which was placed during the first week and then steadily dropped out of the running. She was picked up speed again, but it is too late for her skipper to prevent both from winning their private war of woe over the first time to finish. Sea Falcon is losing fourth yesterday, with another 230 miles to sail, so the ship will be in Newport some time today.

The first woman home looks like Florence Armande, skipper of Moravia, the 10-ton (13 ft) living seventh. Hello World (Roham and Diana Thomas-Ellis) is still in the running to be the first boat to come ashore—all-woman crewed.

She is forty-second, another 1,000 miles to sail she has rapidly made up ground after being seriously delayed by an engine problem. This is to Skilly to investigate a steering problem.

By John Nicholls

Light, northerly winds provided a long and frustrated race for the 120 boats that started in the offshore race for the Morgan Cup on Friday evening. Many of them retired when they were unable to make headway against the strong tide and those that finished were widely spread out from dawn to dusk yesterday. The first to finish was Marionette (C Dunning), but she dropped to sixth on corrected time.

The winner overall, and of class two, was the German entry Pinta

(W. Ulbrück), one of the contenders for a place in the ten best list, was a German. She was less than an hour astern of Mariouette and half an hour ahead of Mayhem (D May). The British and Irish teams were second- and third-placed in the Admiral's Cup contenders.

Victory (P de Savary) was fifth on the first in, and was another consistent performer from what must be the only certainty for a place in the ten best list, other than the remarkable all-round ability.

Last weekend in the Solent, Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher) had three outstanding races, eight of them won, and was eighth in the Admiral's Copper to finish and was beaten by the older Yeoman XXI, owned by Sir Owen Aisher.

Yeoman XXII (Dorcas, Captain Cooper) showed up poorly in the Solent, yet clearly found a long distance, light weather race more to her liking.

CLASS 12, Victory (P de Savary), 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd,

By Nicholas Harting

Mr Ambler, who has resigned as England's coach, is expected to have a big say in naming his successor. As a member of the Inter-County Council, he will be in Lilleshal next weekend. Mr Ambler will discuss the merits of three possible successors: Tom Vinnicombe, promoted Solent, Tom Becker, who led Sunderland to a national championship in their first season, and a former England

a FIFA coaching course on the behalf in Darmstadt in August.

The significance of those dates is that neither coincides with the end of the summer education at Exeter University where the conflict of interests forced Mr Ambler to resign in 1981. He is expected to return to England to their first Euro championship final when should have been marking ex-

Bill Beswick, who is also coach to Stockport Belgrade.

The question remains whether the successful candidate will be allowed to stay with his club as a player. Whatever the case, Mr Ambler is certain to remain close to the England team and will continue to play until 1970. He is likely to take an English Basketball Association team next week with England and attend two weeks of next month and attend

Mr Ambler, who was also to be the assistant coach to the Canada team, devoted to the sport that he loves. He wasted the opportunities of being a professional player, because of the situation made it a farbioso, to mention costly pastimes, such as golf, tennis, and other leisurely measure annual expenses, "I shall miss my £300," he said, "but I shall miss money from EBSA."

Auckland, June 21.—France took another trouncing here on Sunday when New Zealand won 25-2. France lost the first international by 26-3 and went into Sunday's match without Roosevelt, the captain, Gresque, the vice-captain and Nado, the centre. All injured.

France managed to hold on in the first half, against an increasingly ambitious Kiwi squad, which is hoping soon to beat Australia. The French were swamped by a

The New Zealand trials were scored by Ah Kuoi, the stand-off, in the fourth minute and O'Hara in the 32nd. In the second period the Kiwis scored the only try, and the dominance of New Zealand showed fully.

The Kiwis finished the day with five tries in all, the second half scores by Leulani in the 47th minute, Graham, the captain, (74th) and Tamani, the hooker, (77th). Tamani's score came after a penalty by his team over a fullback, 50 metres.

Pilipaina, replacing the injured Williams, converted all the Kiwi tries. The French scored a try in a penalty kick by Perea, the full-back, in the 66th minute.

Roger Garrigue, the French coach, said after the match: "We made too many mistakes, missed too many opportunities, but the other hand, I was impressed by the alertness, the skill and the determination of the New Zealand team to have made remarkable pro-

New York, June 21.—About 3,000 baseball followers turned in the parking lot at San Diego stadium to listen to a live radio broadcast of a "fantasy" baseball game that, not surprisingly, was won by the home team. It was San Diego Padres's sixth straight "fantasized" victory since its first major league baseball playoff strike began a week ago.

The stadium was shut down, as other major league stadiums. The incident was part of a national

wide media effort to follow through reports that the strike through reports of mythical contacts and by republishing and broadening accounts of famous players' alleged support for the strike. In Philadelphia the *Dallin* issue carried a story reporting that the Phillies star Pete Rose had been seen at a baseball game. Stan Musial's *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* carried a story in fact, Rose has not had an opportunity to take the field since he was suspended so since equalling Musial's major league record of 3,699 hits the day before the strike. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* has taken the trouble to run daily synopses of the latest news of the strike, including last times the city's two teams, the Cubs and White Sox, won their respective games.

And in Milwaukee a small vocal group of supporters arranged a realistic board game, played with the names of the *Brewers* and *White Sox* in a conference room of the *Milwaukee Journal*, which then ran a story about the game.

"There was some resistance from the staff," the paper's sports editor, James Cohen, said, "but baseball fans went on about the strike as if it were fantasy." The strike has created a cold war between the two cities.

The English disease is catching

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent.

NOTTINGHAM: *Australia beat England, by four wickets.*

The gods were unforaging at Trent - Bridge yesterday. The canchies which England dropped in the first two innings were the first Test match, sponsored by Cornhill. For having caught their Australia were rewarded with the first warm sunshine of the four days in which the weather, the 13th, had to make to go one up in the six-match series.

The ball still moved about at times extravagantly, but not quite as often as it has done in the past. England have prevailed. England would have had to take every chance. In the event, Dyson, who made an enormous 38, was missed when he was 16, and the bowlers, especially early on gave away just too much. Although Dilley's four wickets, and the fact that he was the only Australian hearts miss a beat or two, they came too late.

As they did when last they had as close a tussle with Australia at Sydney. The last Test in England may feel that one decision which went against them was crucial. It was the decision to call for a run when Alley, the umpire, gave Hughes not out, before he had scored, to an appeal for a catch which was not out. The decision was not this that decided the match.

It was the felding which did the most, and the determination with which Australia overcame their shortage of cricket, inspired by Lillee, who was made man of the match, and the fact that he was the termier which his name implies.

So, within a fortnight, England have been beaten, by what Trevor Bailey, who was the worst Australian batting side has been, first at the one-day game, in which England are more practised, and then in the Test match, under the sort of conditions which English-

men used to pray for when meeting Australia.

Yesterday, of the England bowlers only Hendrick pitched consistently to the same length and the same line. Lillie and length that was well. These two were complementary to each other. Alderman's match figures were 9-130 Lillie's 8-90. Alderman benefited from the assistance of his bowler, the wicket-keeper from Alderman's stamena. They were both brilliantly supported in the field.

Before the match started at Godfrey Evans suggested that the ground was too hard. Trent Bridge was the best for sighting the ball. Border, on the other hand, looking to excuse England's first innings, said that when the Australians played here last year they dropped everything that came into the field. It was sometimes difficult to pick up the flight of the ball, the fielders who were the mainstay of the Border, Vallyop, Woon and Kerr. Trent was acting as a substitute; seemed not to find it so.

If England were to add approximately 100 runs to their overnight 94 for six, the runs would have had to come from Botham and Westwood. Sun Dutt, the Australian wicket-keeper, a man, the ball cutting back at him, and Botham, after looking more like a batsman than a wicket-keeper, were the only ones to be cautiously taken at second slip by Border, long to his left. By the time Willis skied Lillie into the cover, his, Lillie's, first-throwing hand, the total was 125.

Of the 13 catches Australia held in the arc between wicket-keeper and bowler, 11 were by Vallyop's in the gully which got rid of Gooch at the start of England's second innings. It was not unlikely that England would have won the Lord's Test Match of 1956. Apart from Botham, the best of England's second innings batting came from the bowler, the wicket-keeper.

Gatting's dismissal prompted

the problems of the pitch. Hogg was leg-before to a ball that kept low, the ball before, of the same length as the one before. Hogg was at an attempt at a pitch to provide a well-balanced Test match, as distinct from an event on one, it was a failure.

Australia took their first wicket in the first over. They were being well caught off bat and pad of Willis by Woolmer, standing close and just in front of square - a short leg. At lunch they were 2-22, with 10 wickets to go.

Woolmer had his life: Woolmer was in the position in which he caught Woolmer, dropped a similar chance. Eight not out, a wicket was taken at third slip, but a real beauty, diving to his left from the Yallap.

The struggle which followed was a desperate fight for wickets, held the crowd in thrall. In the next hour, though all they found to cheer, sentimentally, was the appearance from a nearby air show, flying in close formation, of a Sea King, a Lancaster bomber, and a Spitfire.

It was Dilley, long unborn when they first flew, who brought a flicker of hope by removing, in rapid succession, Hughes and Dymally, who had added an invaluable 100 to the Victorian total.

With Hughes and Dymally moving into his wicket and Dymally caught by Dymally off a pig o' a ball that Hogg and left him.

At 80 for four, Australia could not have afforded the loss of another quick wicket. For Australia, the wicket was a disaster. The loss of a wicket in the 6th and Chappell has it in his blood not only to bat but to fight. They had taken the score to 106 for four and only 10 more were needed when the wicket was lost.

Woolmer, Dilley, Hogg, and Hogg and had Marsh leg before.

One last, despairing appeal for leg-before was turned down by

Alley for a catch at the wicket off Hendrick before Chappell at Lawson got the last four runs singles. Within minutes Botha had been reappointed to lead England in the second Test Lord's.

ENGLAND: First Innings 285 (M Gatting 52 T M Alderman 49 for 58).

Second Innings

G A Cook... 1-0-0-0
C Boycott... 1-0-0-0
R Woolmer... 1-0-0-0
M W Gatling... 1-0-0-0
M W Gatling... 1-0-0-0
T T Graham... 1-0-0-0
G R Oly... 1-0-0-0
M Hendrick... 1-0-0-0
Extras... 1-0-0-0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-17, 3-13, 4-39, 5-101, 6-125, 7-160, 8-160, 9-160, 10-160.

BOWLING: Lillies... 1-0-0-0
Alderman... 1-0-0-0
Gatling... 1-0-0-0

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

G W Wood... 1-0-0-0
J Dwyer... 1-0-0-0
H R Hughes... 1-0-0-0
A R Border... 1-0-0-0
C F Lawson... 1-0-0-0
C R Lillies... 1-0-0-0
T M Alderman... 1-0-0-0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-17, 3-17, 4-17, 5-17, 6-17, 7-17, 8-17, 9-17, 10-17.

BOWLING: Lillies... 1-0-0-0
Woolmer... 1-0-0-0
Gatling... 1-0-0-0

Second Innings

J Dwyer... 1-0-0-0
G W Wood... 1-0-0-0
H R Hughes... 1-0-0-0
A R Border... 1-0-0-0
C F Lawson... 1-0-0-0
C R Lillies... 1-0-0-0
T M Alderman... 1-0-0-0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-17, 3-17, 4-17, 5-17, 6-17, 7-17, 8-17, 9-17, 10-17.

BOWLING: Lillies... 1-0-0-0
Woolmer... 1-0-0-0
Gatling... 1-0-0-0

Consistent

W E Alley and D

World down under: Wood does
 caught by Border.

ILFORD: *Sussex (4pts) beat Essex by three wickets.*

Sussex pulled off a thrilling victory over Essex yesterday to win the match for the benefit of the John Player League.

They won with four deliveries to spare after replying to the home side's 215 for eight. When David Aclfield stepped up to bowl the last over, Sussex still needed eight runs to win.

But John Barclay drove the first ball through the covers for four and swept the next to the boundary.

Barclay finished with 23 not out, but the foundation of the Sussex innings was provided by opener Ian Greig, who scored 44.

Essex needed 34 overs to score 60. His main support came from Ian Greig, who scored 44, and Ian Smith and Garth Le Roux, who made 30.

Essex's total was largely due to a second wicket partnership between Smith and Ian Smith and Brian Hardie (58). Ian Barclay (46).

1	Smith, C	5	ESSER		
2	Hargle, C	3	Manning, J	20	20
3	Ward, C	3	McGraw, J	10	10
4	son, C	3	Phillips, J	10	10
5	Lilly, B	3	Phillips, J	44	44
6	Phillip, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
7	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
8	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
9	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
10	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
11	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
12	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
13	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
14	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
15	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
16	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
17	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
18	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
19	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
20	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
21	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
22	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
23	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
24	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
25	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
26	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
27	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
28	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
29	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
30	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
31	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
32	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
33	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
34	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
35	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
36	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
37	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
38	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
39	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
40	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
41	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
42	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
43	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
44	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
45	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
46	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
47	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
48	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
49	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
50	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
51	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
52	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
53	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
54	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
55	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
56	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
57	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
58	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
59	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
60	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
61	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
62	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
63	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
64	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
65	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
66	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
67	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
68	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
69	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
70	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16
71	Phillips, F	3	Phillips, J	16	16

[illegible]

By Keith Macklin

HIRMINGHAM: Derbyshire (4 pts)
beat **Warwickshire by 42 runs.**

First the hero, then the loudly booted villain of the piece, the New Zealand batsman John Wright won this John Player game for Derbyshire with a century and the goodwill of the Edgbaston crowd for himself and his team. The heat and burden of the day have again been borne by the batsmen.

Denis Amis, who captained the side and was only removed from the crease by a controversial catch out of the middle of the century.

Amis had reached 80 runs by leading a Warwickshire race for victory when he made an enormous pull from a delivery by Oldham bowler John Wood, which sailed above the head of Wright, but the New Zealander stretched his arms, took the catch and stumbled backwards into the ropes. Amis stood his ground. Wright insisted he had made the catch without breaking the ropes, and Amis was only persuaded to go to the pavilion after a protest from the umpires. After this dismissal, the Warwickshire challenge evaporated.

Three fours, Ferreira bowled off his pads at 176. Steele and Barnett kept Derbyshire's innings evenly paced, but the target, nearly six an over, was not reached.

Lloyd showed that a Warwickshire batsman need not have a monopoly of the batting. He was not, however, effortlessly off his toes in the mid-wicket boundary. Oldham's sliper Lloyd and Amis were both out of the field by John Wood, but the scoring and run between wickets was slow.

Amis reached his 50 in company by knocking Wood out of the game. Oldham batsman and 'Warwickshire stay' accelerated, there were victims of a home victory.

John Wood, 22, and the Derbyshire field came a little ragged, Oldham heavily punished, and Tudor summoned back to repair the damage.

Wooden caught at mid-on. Then came the angry cry of dismissal of Amis, and the resignation of a Warwickshire challenge.

DERBYSHIRE

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Only Denning, with a first 41, and a ninth-wicket stand of 125 between Tait and Denning, made much impression as a set, put in, totalled 132. Garner's two early wickets Tait with a spirited 38, and Garner on a vital 54, were the only ones.

Null
Yorkshire, weakened by absence of Boycott and the trio, Lumb, Old and Ramagall, to Glamorgan by 14 runs, but Tait and Denning (50 overs), there was constabulary from Alan Jones, G. Mianand and Featherstone. Tait and Denning fell while 15 were added.

Apart from Hartley, no-one made a worthwhile counter, and Moseley's three left-handers were a match-winning force.

Portsmouth
David Turner stepped in to share to their second league position this season against Gloucestershire. He was unbeaten with 59 in his first century, and was the only batsman to score by wickets with three overs to go.

Put on a **GO-RAZ** opening stand to help Middlesex secure their second League win of the season over Gloucestershire. Chasing a total of 135, the home openers replied with a partnership of 50 in 14 overs. After a middle order collapse, Middlesex were by five wickets down at half time, but came back with two overs to spare thanks to an exciting 24 by Edmunds, which included one six.

Leicestershire made a poor start to their innings, losing both openers to Thomson. But Balderson hit a top score of 28 before another two former England players, Edmunds and Embury, shared four wickets between them. Then after their injured wicketkeeper and captain, Tolchard, have only one victory this season.

Bath

Two Kent newcomers to the John Player competition played a vital part in a four-wicket victory over Somerset. Balderson, a 21-year-old Antiguan, had Rose marvellously caught then bowled his first over. Richards took the first five balls. Potter, aged 20, a left-arm seamer who was brought up in Australia, took a wicket in his first over and ended with four for 27.

Zahner Abbas continued his form with 51 but Gloucestershire collapsed after his dismissal. The scores at 91. They were restricted to 180 for eight from 60 overs and Hampshire never looked in any danger of missing target.

Manchester

Lancashire, chasing a new target of 100, made hard work of their seven-wicket win over Nottinghamshire at Old Trafford. Scramped home with just five to spare after their openers, Aldridge (52) and Powell (23), were given them a fine start with 18 overs.

John Player League

Sussex (1)
Somerset (2)
Durham (6)
Gloucestershire (10)
Middlesex (10)
Nottinghamshire (10)
Gloucester (10)
Kent (12)
Warwickshire (12)
Yorkshire (14)
Yorks & Lancs (14)
Leicestershire (14)
Surrey (15)
Hampshire (16)
1980 positions in brackets

[illegible][illegible]

By Richard Stretton
LOKD'S: Cambridge University
After a week of wet weather, the
hand, are 208 runs behind Ox-
University.
Cambridge resume batting in
University match today with a
cause to wonder what further
bulations are in store for the
Triangles.
regroach for the missed can-
which helped Oxford to reach
the top of the table.
Boyd-McPhee and Peck in the
blows, were less accurate
blows from fate.
The new ball was
tea, looked a shadow of
sprinkled bowler he had been ear-
the rain.
grain strain which grew wor-
the day progressed. Boyd-Mc-
had retired earlier with a pu-
the rain.
to bat, although they may re-
runners, but Pringle's bow-
Oxford badly in Oxford's
second innings.
Peck's misbaw was more
ment. He jabbed a place of
the rain.

a diving stop at mid off, and to have his hand banded.

Wryly he said it was probable that the other stuff on the Lord's stomach. Although he capped Peck opened the inn when Cambridge were left standing.

Peck could have to play a sl anchor role today. Mills tends to sell his wicket dead from the fifth ball of the Innings.

It was a splendid start for Oxford bearing in mind that their open bowlers are regarded as men who can take some time to get the ball for their team's spinners.

Oxford's batting, after they had been told, in was seldom assertive on a pitch lacking bounce. Hay was leg before, sweeping, A. Rogers, the last man out, tried to fall to attacking play.

Pringle regularly obtained movement and lift early on, and was the sufferer from the catch-out.

Hayes' might have been caught behind.

The main missed when 38 at st Moulding might have been caught at st when he was seven.

Hayes' miss was seven.

War type pleasure off st

to
tops
from
six
unity
two
and
were
as
Sri
the
in
the
98
cor
52
ad
bean
arran
for
Sri
the
least

the
stumps driver. Doggart is
been inclined to overpick his
keep with this piece of work
Rogers batted with increased
authority before he gave Rux
to the wicket. His batting
selection has already been just
fied, and his role could be ev
later in this game.

After Australia's rejection
the 100 overs per day experiment
In Tests this summer, the game
at Lord's and Manchester v
revert to the traditional 11.30 start
with a 6.30 close.

Saturday's cricket

County Championship
DERBY: Derbyshire, 236 for 2 (J
Yorkshire, 147 for 2 (Dennis 54 not
Northamptonshire, 104 for 2 (D
Warwickshire, 104 for 2 (Dennis
Parkes 52, G. D. Mendis 11 not
Surrey, 104 for 2 (Dennis 54 not
Southampton, 104 for 2 (Dennis
Leeds, 104 for 2 (Dennis 54 not
Jenny 51 not out, D. R. Turner 55
not out, D. R. Turner 55 not out

[illegible]

120 boats that started in the open water race for the Morgan Cup, which was won by one of the retired when they were unable to make headway against the strong tide and those that finished were few indeed. The first to finish was dusk yesterday. The first to finish was Marionette (C Dunning), who she dropped to sixth on corrected time.

The winner overall, and of class two, was the German entry *Peter* (W. Ulbricht) — one of the contenders for place in the consolation Admiral's Cup event. She was less than an hour astern of Marionette and half an hour ahead of Mayhem (Clayton). The consolation was won by the best-placed of the British — *Admiral's Cup* contenders.

Victory (P de Savary) was fifth overall and first in class three, another commendable performance from what must be the only boat only certainly for a place in the British team. No other boat came within half an hour of her.

Last weekend in the Solent Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher) had three outstanding races, yet it was his last start before the "Admiral's Cup" race, which he

Basketball

Nicholas Earling
“Vic Ambler, who has resigned as England’s coach, is expected to have a big say in naming his successor. As a member of the International Committee, which meets in Lilleshaal next weekend, Mr. Ambler will discuss the merits of the three applicants Tom Wisnamb, promoted Solent, Tom

well as with England. Whatever the case Mr Ambler is certain to remain close to the England team as he has coached since November 1970. He is likely to take an English Basketball Association team to Taiwan during the last two weeks of next month and attend

Rugby League

France trounced again by New Zealand

Auckland, June 21.—France took another trouncing here on Sunday when New Zealand won 25-2. France lost the first international by 26-3 and went into Sunday's match without Rose, captain, the captain, Grassie, the vice-captain and Nado, the centre, all injured.

The Kiwis managed to hold on to the lead in the first half, against an increasingly ambitious Kiwi squad, which was hoping soon to beat Australia. The French were swamped by a series of set pieces, and the Kiwi drives, two of which succeeded while they mounted several good attacks only to find themselves unable to carry them through to the goals.

The New Zealand tries were scored by Ah Kuoi, the stand-off, in the 13th minute, and O'Hara in the 32nd. In the second half, the overwhelming strength and dominance of New Zealand showed itself in a very early try, scored by a scrum.

The Kiwis finished the day with five tries in all, the second half scores by Leulua in the 47th minute, Graham, the captain (74th) and Tanaia, the hooker (78th). Tanaia was awarded a rush by his team over a fullback of 60 metres.

Pilipaina, replacing the injured Williams, converted all the Kiwi tries, and the French were awarded a penalty kick by Peres, the fullback, in the 66th minute.

Roger Garrigue, the French coach, said after the slaughter: "We made too many mistakes, missed too many opportunities. On the other hand, I was impressed by the skill and the teamwork of the Kiwi players, and to have made remarkable progress in

Fireball class world championship at Weymouth. He was second in the first race of the series on Saturday and first yesterday after taking advantage of a wind shift on the fourth heat in a light and variable north-easterly breeze. Fifty boats are taking part in the championship and all entries had to qualify first in their own country.

Adrian Bell from Ireland, crowned by his wife Maureen, beat Morrison on Saturday with Edward Warden-Owen finishing third. The Bells have been racing and winning since 1960 for many years, and are always a force to be reckoned with in light weather. Morrison is a relative newcomer to the sport, but for most of dinghy career in restricted classes. He will be at home in any conditions, but some of the overseas entries must be hoping to make a name.

Yesterday's race was dominated by Jeremy Bickerton, who led around most of the course, from, at different times, Warden-Owen

and Lawrence Smith-Smith and a Black nationalist and world-class boxer who has been out of the class for a couple of seasons while he was involved with Lionheart, the ill-fated American's Cup challenger. He qualified for the event only last week, but already, it seems, his old touch is returning.

For the first time in the fourth round, when Morrison picked up his favourite wind-shift at a critical time and remained ahead for the final round.

Results: Saturday, 1. A and M Bell (Ireland); 2. P. Morrison and J. Morrison (England); 3. J. Stewart. Yesterday, 1. Morrison and J. Morrison (England); 2. A. Weatherall and S. Cochrane.

Keep in touch

a FIBA coaching course on their behalf in Damascus in August.

The significance of those two dates is that neither coincides with his duties as a lecturer in physical education at Exeter University. It was the conflict of interests that forced Mr. Ambler to resign less than a month after he had taken England to their first European

ing on players. His geographical situation made it a laborious, not to mention costly, pastime considering that he received only meagre annual expenses. "I shan't miss my £300," he said. "That was my cigar money from the EBBA."

Baseball

Baseball is alive and well in the American mind

New York, June 21.—About 3,000 baseball followers turned up in the park for the San Diego Stadium to listen to a live radio broadcast of a "fantasy" baseball game that, not surprisingly, was won by the home team. It was San Diego Padre's sixth straight "fantasy" victory since the

The stadium was shut down, so are other major league stadiums. The incident was part of a nationwide media blitz against the craving of baseball followers through reports of mythical contests and by republishing of broadcast accounts of the famous baseball game of the past.

In Philadelphia the *Daily Evening* carried a story reporting that the Phillies and the Reds were broken down. The *Musial's National League* record for total hits. In fact, Rose has not had an opportunity to do so since equalling Musial's mark that day in 1934, when he became.

In Chicago the *Tribune* has taken to running daily synopses of pertinent races in 1945 and 1953, the last times the city's two teams, the Cubs and the Sox, won their league pennants. Sox won.

And in Milwaukee a small but vocal group of supporters assembled a realistic board game, played with cards and dice, between the Brewers and White Sox in a conference room of the Milwaukee *Journal*, which then ran a story about the "game."

"There was some resistance from the staff," the paper's sports editor, James Cohen, said, "but James was very convincing about the value of the fantasy." The baseball club has created a cold war.



Feeling on top of the world down under: Wood does victory roll as Eatham is caught by Border.

A BBC hate list, by and large

Every year the BBC receives hundreds of letters complaining about the declining standard of English usage on the air. Many urge the corporation to do something positive to help put things right.

The BBC is now taking at least one small step in the right direction. For the past six months or so it has allowed Professor David Crystal, of the Department of Linguistic Science at Reading University, to go through the letters as they arrive.

From them Professor Crystal has compiled a Top Twenty of complaints which will be broadcast with his comments, on Radio Four next month.

At the top of the list is the incorrect use of the words "I" and "me" in such phrases as "you and I" and "you and me". Next, where to put the stress in words such as "complementary" and "research".

At number three, whether "none", "a number" and similar words and phrases should take a singular or plural verb; four, references to words and phrases of American origin; five, the right way to pronounce foreign words such as Kabul (a subject aired in these columns); and six, split infinitives (to go boldly, not to boldly go).

Running down the list, people worry about whether "different" is "different" or "different from", and most insist on the latter; at No 8 is more grammar—should it be "I wish I was" or "I wish I were"? At nine, the knotty problem of whether regionally distinctive pronunciations are acceptable (the word "poor" crops up several times).

Halfway: clichés such as "by and large" and "at the end of the day" infuriate. At 11 is the dropping by announcers of the definite article in place names: "Antarctic" instead of "the Antarctic"; "Feby" instead of "February".

Professor Crystal places at No 12 the clear distinction that people want made between the meanings of easily confusable words: "unintended/deliberate", "rich/affluent", 13, again grammatical—whether or not to end a sentence with a preposition; 14, should one use "who" or "whom" in sentences such as "Who were you talking to?" 15, how colloquial "should" should be used; 16, "permitted" or "permitted to"; 17, pronunciation of "the" before a vowel.

Sixteenth place goes to now commonly accepted euphemisms—which have become part of the language. Do unions really "go on strike" or "take industrial action"? At 17, pronunciation of "the" before a vowel and with "with" when a vowel follows—is it "drawing or drawing"? 18, again grammatical, is when to use "shall" and "will"; 19, should words be allowed to run into each other, as in "last-year".

And, finally, the omission of important parts of sentences. Is it sloppy to say "Over to John Smith" when more correctly, if pedantically, it should be "I now pass you over to John Smith"? The questions hang in the air: Professor Crystal examines them in detail and you will find the answers. What he does say now is that today's real linguistic problems will not be solved by the fury unleashed against split infinitives or prepositional placings.

On the contrary, he says, there is a danger that the problems will be missed because of the inordinate focus of attention on these old shibboleths of linguistic usage.

In the meantime, "Dear Sir, I was shocked to hear during the 8 am broadcast Brian Redhead refer to one of the major roads on which there was traffic congestion as being 'bumped up'. I ask you."

At 3.40 on July 4 on Radio Four the professor will hope to make it all (no pun intended) crystal clear. The programme is called *How dare you talk to me like that?*

Kenneth Gossling

Broadcasting Correspondent

The empty seat the Vatican cannot fill

Rome The return to hospital of John Paul II on Saturday shows a major deficiency in Vatican organization: in no way is the Roman Catholic church equipped to deal with the problem of a seriously disabled Pope.

It is not ready either in psychological or organizational terms and the fact that the victim was an extremely vigorous Pope makes the uncertainties greater. So only now is the significance of the consequences of the attempt on the Pope's life beginning to be understood.

The hope is strong that John Paul II will be active again after the current treatment and some months of rest; one estimate of persons near him is that he will need at least a year. However, no forecast can be accurately made because too many influences bear on his ability to recover.

Before the Pope was readmitted to hospital, rumours of a relapse were officially denied at the Vatican. The Pope's injuries were serious but the operation performed immediately after the shooting was considered a success and it was also hoped that he had escaped the danger of infection. He nevertheless left hospital to return to the Vatican earlier, on June 3, than his doctors wanted.

The Pope is clearly a difficult patient; it seems probable that his doctors are impressed by the fact that they are treating the first Pope ever to be a patient in a hospital.

His decision would have been justified only if the psychological stimulus of going home to his family and friends, and the rumour of stomach pains and inability to eat, and reports that he has little appetite. After a few days back at the Vatican, the Pope's temperature rose and, it is said, an infection in the lungs, not in the intestine, where the operation was carried out.

He has strictly obeyed doctors' orders that he receive no visitors for at least the month of June. Even the brief handshake expected, among others,

by the Japanese Prime Minister could not take place. The ruling was part of the effort to get him fit enough for a postponed election, but also reflects the mental outlook at the Vatican that a Pope should not be seen to be sick. An old Roman proverb states that the only sick Pope is a dead Pope, meaning that illness is admitted only after death.

There could of course be no hiding John Paul II's illness because the world knew that he had been badly wounded. Yet the Vatican insisted on making the misguided effort of minimizing the real portrait of the shooting: he was in a sense in St Peter's Square even while lying on a hospital bed because his voice had been recorded and played over loudspeakers.

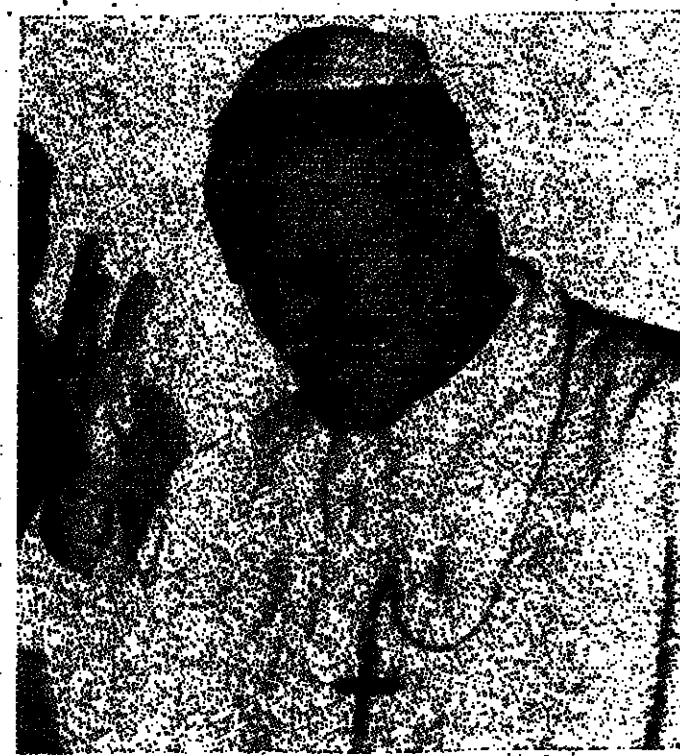
"The Pope is present" is one of the phrases used by Vatican Radio which is now immortalized in the tape on sale under the title *The return of the Pope's life*. It was known after he had appeared briefly at his window on the Sunday after his return from hospital that the effort first of recording a private standing at his window exhausted him.

The natural attitude would have been to admit from the beginning that the Pope's health was such that he would need a long period of quiet rather than straining to show that, gun wounds or not, life was going on almost normally for the simple pilgrim. The shooting put the Pope out of action when he had more to do than at any moment in his reign.

The Polish crisis worsened and the death of Cardinal Wyszynski was a personal blow to the Pope. It gave rise to a problem, which he is not fit to face, of whom he should choose to be the next primate of his own country.

China, too, needs the Pope's hand at another moment of bitter disappointment. John Paul II is known to be in the line of the idea of the return of official Catholicism to a country which has powerfully attracted the Vatican.

He made an appeal to the Chinese authorities during his



Returning to hospital on Saturday, John Paul II waves from an open car to a crowd of well-wishers.

visit to the Philippines in February and on June 6 the Vatican announced the appointment of a 73-year-old Jesuit, Dominick Tang Yee-ming, survivor of 22 years' imprisonment, as Archbishop of Canton.

The Vatican commentators wrote of this as a diplomatic triumph for the Church because it marked a return to direct relations for the first time since the establishment of the revolution. The appointment could have been made only with the tacit agreement of the Communist Chinese authorities who had never before agreed to the nomination by the Vatican of a bishop in China.

The euphoria was short-lived; the Association of Patriotic Catholics in China criticized the appointment and now the Peking Government has said the Pope is interfering illegally in China's internal affairs.

Like the Polish crisis, it is a serious matter as has been the recent meeting in the Vatican on the central American situation. Again, the Pope's presence was required on a subject of such weight, especially given the fears that Latin American conservatives are not back in largely conservative hands.

The Pope had already been shot when the results were known of Italy's referendum on abortion; the vote heavily against the Catholic position; to oppose the abortion law. Papal directives on what should be done are necessary but will not be forthcoming.

In the more worldly worlds of a western diplomat accredited to the Holy See, "They badly need a success." But the machinery cannot operate properly without an active Pope. There is no deputy Pope. John Paul II alone has full powers and even if he felt like delegating, he

could pass ordinary administration only to another prelate. The aging Paul VI had an efficient and loyal servant, Monsignor Giovanni Benelli, now Cardinal-Archbishop of Florence—but John Paul II has no comparable aide.

The Pope made his own decisions within his partly Polish inner circle and ignored many of the departments of the Curia altogether. One Curia official who is by no means over-critical of the Pope was asked if the present situation was similar to that between the death of a Pope and the election of a new one, the interregnum known as *sedes vacante*. His reply was: "For many of us to the Curia there has been a *sedes vacante* ever since John Paul II was elected."

John Paul II before the attack on his life depended on his own dynamism to give character to his reign. He chose as his Cardinal-Secretary of State not a brilliant mover of paper, as was Benelli, but Benelli's rival under Paul VI, Agostino Casaroli, who is highly respected but is not a forceful character and thus is too cautious about oversteering the exact lines of competence.

This dynasty of John Paul's is so far dramatically unlucky. He first captured the hearts of the world in a matter of days and was in spectacular full flight when he was shot. The weaknesses behind the facade were certainly there and are only now appearing; the assault brutally if involuntarily revealed them.

Now the problem is a double one. First, to give the Pope a chance to recover his strength even if this is unlikely to mean that he will return to the vigour that marked his earlier reign; second, to allow even again to be as free as he was in mixing with the crowds. And second, to find, for the time being, some way to give the Church's administration the capacity to deal with mounting difficulties.

This is the real lesson of the deeply and enforced inactivity of John Paul II which no amount of recording tape can lighten.

Peter Nichols

Time to shoot the albatross

Austin Mitchell contributes to the debate on the future of the Labour Party

The Labour Party machine was once a stepping stone to power. It is now an obstacle. Parties in a modern democracy have a modern, utilitarian role: to strictly men and women to a position where they can put their ideas into practice. Labour's organization is becoming less and less capable of carrying out that task.

The cacophony of high-principled arguments about the independence of the party, the nature of parliamentary government and the battles between left and right have obscured the real problems. Internal disputes have distracted us from the real business of opposition for many months and are certain to do so for many more to come.

Membership is a third of what it was. Yet this has been assumed to be due to betrayals by Labour governments rather than the inevitable decline of mass parties in an affluent society. The answers should have been to reach out to enrol new members on a basis of minimal involvement and low subscriptions, then to use up-to-date techniques of fund-raising as parties overseas and mass pressure groups have done.

Instead we opted for elitism by high subscriptions, a vanguard role for the party in determining policy and a framework of delegate democracy. All this was an act of self-denial, a party for a party; indeed it was unattractive to many traditional supporters and to ordinary electors. Division, organizational pedantry and counter-productive bickering argument are well known to put people off, not attract them.

Worse still, reasonable premises were pushed to doctrinaire conclusions. Party members should have a right to get rid of an MP who isn't up to the job as decorously as possible.

Instead they were forced to challenge someone they wanted to keep. Other socialists involve the party outside Parliament in choosing the party leader. This became a reason to give outsiders the overwhelming share. Many party members want to say, "I don't think you are equally many don't care. This became a demand that an unrepresentative conference and an even more unrepresentative National Executive should control it.

Each distortion is electorally disastrous. Mandatory reselection of MPs is a clumsy procedure for garbage disposal. It legitimates opposition and intrigue within each constituency party. It encourages and heightens left-right conflict.

Our party, which already has to overcome a government majority of 70 and a certain loss of some score of seats thanks to constituency boundary changes, has been rushed into casually assuming another crippling burden.

The leadership system is even more of a liability. The made-up unions, unpopular and yet we have handed them the dominant role in electing the Labour leader. Their decision-making processes are cumbersome and inequitable. So we have rushed to ask them to choose between personalities, something they have no machinery to do.

Leadership rights can be embittering. So we have made them public, protracted and nationwide. We have also made them divisive and divisive in a way they could never be before. The most disarming factor of the present fight (over, be it noted, the non-job of deputy leader) is the intense explosion of hatred it has generated in the party. This is partly because of an intellectual distrust of Tony Benn with his perennial tendency to include seven-pound notes among his genuine fivers and his apparent desire to be a trouble-maker.

But perhaps the most interesting questions concern the balance of power between civil servants and the public. Will tax, employment and social security eventually be handled from a single neighbourhood office? Would the benefits of flexibility outweigh the danger of a greater invasion of personal privacy? Will the greater use of computers for storing and retrieving information make it harder for government depart-

ments to plead expense as an excuse for secrecy—or will the change of technology focus attention on the value of information and cause civil servants to guard it more fiercely?

This leads directly to the relationship between civil servants and their ministers. Mr Baker is certain that new technology will not change anything. "Power stems from people's characters, not the equipment they use." But politicians must attend to the opportunities for conflict might disagree. Perhaps the Labour Business School should invite them as well?

Carolyn Hayman

The author was a member of the Central Police Review Staff from 1978 to 1980.

whip up the forces of discontent outside. He can only hope to win by a frontal assault on the only section not important to him. So how can we blame Benn for doing what we have made him do?

Giving the National Executive Committee control over the manifesto completes the trilogy of getting the worst of all worlds. The proposal was narrowly defeated last year, certain to be defeated this year. Indeed those who are now restricting their opposition to Benn to claim to be more "pro-conference than the" prepare this rod for their own back. To pander to either conference or NEC is to encourage their delusions of adequacy.

Conference is confusing; last year it lumbered the party with contradictory resolutions on multilateral and unilateral disarmament and then compounded the problem by voting (this time by a 50-50 split) to encourage the majority to stay in New Year's resolutions.

Political Quarterly shows that in 1978 constituency delegates were overwhelmingly middle class, public sector employed and well off. The Labour Party is in a minority on most of their views. It is undemocratic: the block vote can be justified only by viewing it as a ballast for stability. Yet now it is not even that, because the unions themselves are becoming unmanageable.

Once the block votes could deliver the block vote, now they deliver the block vote. Neither is democratic. Neither is representative.

Building up conference as the central organ of party democracy means ignoring its glaring inadequacies as a source of policies. Compounding this by regarding the NEC as the custodian of its conscience makes it certain that Labour will then be lumbered with a policy on which no sane party could ever win. MPs may be a vested interest. Yet that interest is at least vested in getting power. The fact of Labour's relationship with the NEC for attention to the common good and now reduced to a slavish adherence to Tony Benn, is a constant warning not to deviate.

Political parties are about power, not perfection. Yet far from mobilizing mass energies for victory, Labour's machine is becoming an albatross. Instead of treating the party machine as an instrument, as Conservatives do, we have turned it into an obstacle. What is happening does not enhance our prospects; it diminishes them. More crucially it makes us incapable of nipping the nascent SDP in the bud.

All this has been done in the name of objectivity. It is attainable in the first place. Democratization is impossible in a cumbersome and undemocratic structure. Union dominance means that change which does not benefit them is ruled out. The Labour Party is out of touch with Britain's under-educated, ill-informed and non-ideological electorate.

Meanwhile the socialism in the name of which all this is being done is ruled out by it. Anyone who wants as I do to begin the huge task of industrial reconstruction must now ask themselves whether the prospect of achieving power to do all this is helped or hindered by machine which stands in the way of socialism.

The author is Labour MP for Grimsby.

Getting the latest word through to Whitehall

In 1978 an unusual minute was circulated around the members of Downing Street's Central Policy Review Staff, the "Think Tank". It set out an imaginary advantage point in the late 1980s: the pros and cons of an all-electronic Cabinet Office in which the Prime Minister's filing cabinets would be replaced by computers and video screens, the messengers by facsimile, and the desks by "word stations".

Among its more memorable suggestions was that in this visionary office of the future there could be proper cost control of Cabinet committees. A device could be displayed in each committee room clocking up the accumulated cost of the participants' time, charged at the appropriate rate for each Civil Service grade. Each committee could even have a budget which, if exhausted in May, would prevent further meetings until the following January.

Although such brutal aspects of cost-efficiency were unlikely ever to make much headway at Whitehall, the spirit of that minute has not been entirely lost. Today some of the country's most senior civil servants will sit down at the London Business School to discuss for the first time the way new office technologies can make "our system of government cheaper, more effective and more responsive to ministers' wishes."

Alongside the top mandarins—who include representatives from the Department of Health and Social Security, Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Defence—will be senior businessmen from the private sector, from Boots, Pilkingtons and Legal and General. Much of the discussion will concern the extent of the similarities between the savings in money and how they have been gained in industry and commerce from word processors and other simple technological advances can be

repeated in the Civil Service. Both sides will find obvious savings at the bottom end of their organizations. The private sector has been quicker than the Civil Service to cut down typists by using word processors. There is now only one word processor in the Civil Service for every 90 secretaries and typists, compared with a national average of one for every 40. The men from Whitehall will doubtless be persuaded of the major manpower savings that can be made in the next decade by replacing some of their messengers with high-speed facsimile links and their meticulous cross-referencing of minute files in registries with key-word searching by computer.

But the savings in these areas are less than one might think, largely because the people whose jobs would be replaced are not highly paid and there are a mass of them. The non-industrial Civil Service employs about 25,000 secretaries and typists and 11,000 messengers and so-called paper keepers. However, the Civil Service also employs nearly 80,000 scientists, technicians, data processors and other professionals. It is their counterparts in the private sector who, as the Minister for Information Technology, Mr Kenneth Baker, points out, are embracing new office technology most enthusiastically.

The mandarins' meeting at the London Business School should be in no doubt that more computer-aided drafting for architects, more computer terminals for Treasury economists and more word processing in the House of Commons would improve the quality of the work and offer scope for manpower savings.

It is with the administrative Civil Service that the problem of the new technologies becomes both more complex and more controversial. Administrators find it hard to

define their objectives, let alone measure their output. That is the problem that haunts all attempts to improve their productivity. Commercial enterprises, on the other hand, define success relatively simply by turnover, market share and profit.

But a more flexible response to business conditions can be paralleled in the Civil Service in a more flexible response to politicians' demands. The computerization of PAYE, for example, will for the first time make it possible to implement a local income tax as an alternative to the existing rating system.

As the capabilities of the system become clearer it may be possible to contemplate even more radical innovations. A Thatcherite government of the 1990s, for example, might choose to encourage manufacturing industry by giving all employees in manufacturing a partial income tax rebate.

More companies also hope that more efficient transfers of information will lead to shorter project planning cycles. Here again the Civil Service has analogous problems, often compounded by the four to five-year cycle of changing governments, which means more or less continuous cycle of reviews. Projects might be anything from building a nuclear power station to a review of the Employment and Training Act.

It would be instructive, if more formal management techniques were introduced, to discover the average delay that experience showed was necessary to build in for ministerial decision making. Could minutes of a greater invasion of personal privacy? Will the greater use of computers for storing and retrieving information make it harder for government depart-

ments to plead expense as an excuse for secrecy—or will the change of technology focus attention on the value of information and cause civil servants to guard it more fiercely?

This leads directly to the relationship between civil servants and their ministers. Mr Baker is certain that new technology will not change anything. "Power stems from people's characters, not the equipment they use." But politicians must attend to the opportunities for conflict might disagree. Perhaps the Labour Business School should invite them as well?



Building up conference as the central organ of party democracy means ignoring its glaring inadequacies as a source of policies.

Compounding this by regarding the NEC as the custodian of its conscience makes it certain that Labour will then be lumbered with a policy on which no sane party could ever win.

MPs may be a vested interest. Yet that interest is at least vested in getting power. The fact of Labour's relationship with the NEC for attention to the common good and now reduced to a slavish adherence to Tony Benn, is a constant warning not to deviate.

Political parties are about power, not perfection. Yet far from mobilizing mass energies for victory, Labour's machine is becoming an albatross.

Instead of treating the party machine as an instrument, as Conservatives do, we have turned it into an obstacle. What is happening does not enhance our prospects; it diminishes them.

More crucially it makes us incapable of nipping the nascent SDP in the bud.

All this has been done in the name of objectivity. It is attainable in the first place. Democratization is impossible in a cumbersome and undemocratic structure.

Union dominance means that change which does not benefit them is ruled out. The Labour Party is out of touch with Britain's under-educated, ill-informed and non-ideological electorate.

Meanwhile the socialism in the name of which all this is being done is ruled out by it.

Anyone who wants as I do to begin the huge task of industrial reconstruction must now ask themselves whether the prospect of achieving power to do all this is helped or hindered by machine which stands in the way of socialism.

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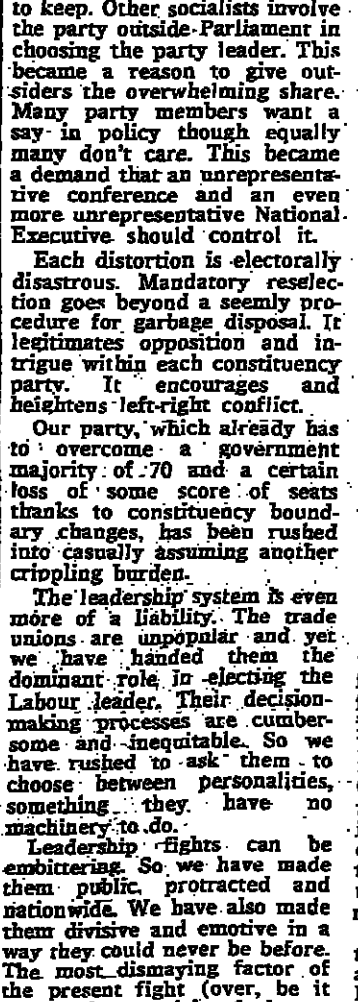
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RISKS OF THE CHINA CARD

The Soviet Union has reacted with predictable nervousness to the revelation that its missile tests are being monitored by the United States from Chinese territory. It has accused the Chinese of becoming voluntary agents of imperialist intelligence services. It has also criticized America's new policy on arms sales to China. Although it claims to be less worried for itself than for Asian nations against which these weapons are, it says, to be used, it sent its ambassador in Washington, Mr. Dobrynin, to protest to the State Department.

These reactions cannot be shrugged off simply as a product of the nervous reflex which afflicts the Russians whenever China is mentioned, particularly when there is any sign of military cooperation between western nations and China. The situation is new for the Russians because they do not know where they stand with Washington. When President Nixon reopened relations with China after the long freeze the Russians did not exactly rejoice but they were reassured by words and deeds from Washington that this was not intended to be the start of a new military alliance against them. They could understand America's reasons for wanting normal relations with China because they were reasonably secure in the knowledge that Washington's top priority was détente with them. Even through the ups and downs of relations with President Carter they could see that America's China policy was not being used against them.

With President Reagan they can no longer be sure. They know that the new Administration is imbued with a profound emotional distrust of the Soviet Union and a deep scepticism of the value of negotiations. They are certainly sufficiently well-informed to know that there are some people in Mr. Reagan's Administration who believe in using the "China card" to put pressure on the Soviet Union.

Like everyone else they do not know who will ultimately shape Mr. Reagan's east-west policy but they are bound to see the visit of Mr. Haig to Peking and the new American willingness to sell arms to China as evidence that the balance is swinging towards those whom they most distrust.

Unfortunately they are right to be worried. Mr. Reagan's Administration has shown no signs of having the wisdom and sensitivity needed to conduct balanced relations with both Moscow and Peking. It is dangerously fascinated by the idea that if only it can show itself stronger than the Soviet Union it will be able to dictate terms. This is an illusion. If the Soviet Union comes to believe that the United States is entering into serious military cooperation with China it will become not more amenable but less so. It will have no reason at all to cut its defence spending because it will feel menaced on two fronts. It will become less interested in talking about arms control with the Americans because it will fear that agreements could be circumvented through China. It will have one reason less for not intervening in Poland because it will have less to lose in its relations with the West.

Perhaps none of this matters much to the more right-wing people in Washington. Some of them would probably welcome a neatly bi-polar world in which good and evil, friends and enemies, were clearly defined

and the Russians played out the role allotted to them in American demonology. But it would matter to the Europeans of east and west, and especially to the Poles, if the cold war returned in this way.

It would also matter in the long run to the United States. The Soviet Union remains, and will remain for a long time, the principal global rival to the United States and the western alliance. It is the Soviet Union, not China, that points its nuclear arsenal in our direction. It is the Soviet Union, not China, that confronts our interests around the globe. It is with the Soviet Union, not China, that we share the European continent in precarious balance. It is, therefore, with the Soviet Union that we have to do business directly in order to lessen the dangers inherent in this relationship. Western relations with China are neither a substitute for relations with the Soviet Union nor a means of improving them. They should be conducted sensibly for their own sake. It may be tactically useful from time to time to let the Soviet Union know that the West has friends on its other border but the "China card" as such is not for playing. It assumes that the Chinese are willing to be servants of our interests, which is risky. It is also liable to have effects precisely opposite to those intended, making the Soviet Union even more difficult to do business with than it is already. Even worse dangers were envisaged by Dr Kissinger in his memoirs: "If we try to play the China card against the Soviets to end their nightmare of hostile powers on two fronts by striking out in one direction before it was too late... Equilibrium was the name of the game".

THE NEED FOR NEW LABOUR LAWS

The Confederation of British Industry is the largest organization of employers in the country. What it has to say about labour relations represents the case for the prosecution in terms of the adversarial model of British industry. After the passage of the Employment Act, the CBI showed a distinctly weaker appetite for further legislation than some politicians, a difference reflecting pragmatic caution rather than satisfaction. Now that the CBI comes to make its comments on Mr Prior's green paper it finds several issues where immediate changes would be desirable, as well as more fundamental questions to be grappled with later.

The former category consists mainly of proposals developing the approach of the Employment Act a little further, or remedying shortcomings in it that have already become discernible during its short life. It would be absurd for opponents to represent it as a bloodthirsty list of exactions designed to humiliate the labour movement at a moment when its industrial strength is at a low ebb. Any such approach would be misconceived for the ultimate success of legislation in this field depends on its political acceptability, and the mouths of cuts and redundancies have made it not easier but more difficult for the Government to find that measure of bipartisan support (or at least acquiescence behind a façade of loud indignation) which last year's Act evoked with some success. The CBI's watchword of gradual, but steady change in step with

the movement of public opinion is a wise one.

Four of its five immediate objectives are by way of clarification or confirmation of the purposes of the Act. Further safeguards for individuals harmed by the working of closed shops reflect disappointment that the new law has failed to put an end to dismissals of those who refuse to join. Public finance for ballots on wage offers would take account of the difficulties unions have had (only non-TUC ones have tried as yet) in actually extracting subsidies from the authorities for their ballots. The proposals on union-labour-only contracts and strikes to force employees of other companies into union membership extend the Act's attack on closed shop imperialism as practised by trade unions. The fifth proposal is that strikes for mainly political purposes should be denied the usual immunities. Desirable as this might be in principle, it raises almost insurmountable problems of definition, especially in the public sector, and would require judges to make highly political decisions.

The report does not discuss the need to enable employers to lay off their employees without pay if a minority are on strike. Where a few workers in strategic positions can threaten the whole fate of a company the more clearly the uninvolved majority see that their interests lie with a quick settlement the better.

The CBI's membership is diverse. There is evidence of

deep division over the role of the closed shop. After all, there would be no such thing if some employers had not found it advantageous. But it is notable that, while the Royal Commission of 1968 received no serious evidence urging the outright abolition of the closed shop that option does have significant support today. Events of recent years have made the oppressive tendencies of the practice more obvious, and made it more urgent to gain the improvements in productivity that it obstructs.

This divided attitude is connected with the great paradox of British industrial relations: the fact that many of our problems arise because our unions are not too busy but too militant, strikers are unoffensive, often small but immeasurably damaging to regularity and efficiency. Undemocratic as it is, the closed shop sometimes makes for stability in practice. Often, however, it exists with all its defects even though the union has virtually lost control of internal discipline. In this context there are great attractions in one proposal the CBI puts forward for later consideration: the possibility that unions should be made accountable for torts committed by their members unofficially or in defiance of procedure, unless the union has made reasonable efforts to control them. It is all part of the paradox, of course, that the unions would resist with great passion any move to strengthen them in this way, but it would bring a fundamental improvement in accountability.

had not died under the burdens they carried through, the guru of the West, either Gaitskill or Bryan had lived longer, would Harold Wilson ever have become Opposition Leader, and then prime minister? On the Conservative side, from 1951 onwards there was a pair and sometimes visible decay of Winston Churchill, until in the end the former Chief Whip James Stuart, who worshipped him, was worshipped in return, drew the short straw that the great man that the time had come for him to go. Churchill lingered on in the Commons as a backbencher until he had to be brought to the war in the wheelchair into which he would be lifted after brandies in the smoking room.

One of his lifelong admirers describes how Churchill had the smell of death upon him, and his eyes moisten as he tells it. He fastidiously adds that he went straight away and washed his hands. Then the strain of No 10 soon broke. Eden as prime minister, in circumstances for which his whole public life appeared to have prepared him, Harold Macmillan, made of tougher Highland fibre, lasted six years before his health cheated him in October, 1963, although even in February, 1964, that year's senior officer of the 1922 Committee visited Lord Home to ask if he would make himself available.

Out of Home's controversial choice in October probably came the last general election of 1964, and the hallooting for, rather than the "temerity" of, the party leader, first Edward Heath and then Margaret Thatcher, both rather untypical Conservative commanders-in-chief.

Another breakdown of health significant for the Conservative Party must certainly have been that of Iain Macleod. Within a week or two of becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1970, he went into hospital with what looked like simple appendicitis; and he died the night he arrived back at 11 Downing Street. No Conservative now believes that party history would have run unchanged if he had lived.

Mr. Heath might not have made some who later seemed to be misreadings of party mood, and Sir

Keith Joseph would not have survived the gurus of the disenchanted backbenchers. It is impossible to pursue the theme without thinking of Tony Benn. (The Daily Telegraph and Bill Deedes, its editor, by the way, did something notable for its sensitivity and generosity, full of House of Commons spirit.) I know nothing of Mr. Benn's physical ailments; I never heard of it before he died. But I do know that a friend in spite of our many differences, I wish him well, and hope that his recovery will be complete.

Nevertheless, candour exacts its due. No politician may be struck down by serious illness and then continue as though nothing has happened, and even if the politician thinks nothing has happened, his friends and enemies will believe something has happened. Mr. Benn's recovery may medically be eventually complete, but there will be two factors.

First, Benn's own physical confidence may be undermined by illness, like many ambitious politicians before him. Secondly, at the autumn horse fair for deputy party leader and then for leader, the bidding will now go on the fitter animals.

In other words, Mr. Benn's misfortune may all too easily alter the course of Labour Party history. We have circumstances in which Michael Foot is not credible as an Opposition leader who, even if he won the next General Election, could lead the Labour Party as prime minister for more than a very short time, until he retired early in his seventies.

It follows that the election of Labour's deputy leader even though deputy leaders have not usually

US attitude on Northern Ireland

From Dr Kenneth Lane

Sir, The protests mounted in the United States during Prince Charles' visit have caused not only great frustration but a deep anger in the vast majority of people in the United Kingdom.

Official channels have completely failed to convey to the American people as a whole the extreme difficulty of our position in Northern Ireland. It is necessary to mount a nationwide campaign to convince all thinking Americans and even some Irish Americans of the true facts of our position.

It suggests that at every social or business gathering British and American people each one of us should point out as vigorously as possible:

1. that Ireland consists of two separate nations, Eire and Ulster, which are different in culture, religion and historical background as the two nations of the Iberian Peninsula, Spain and Portugal.

2. that we would like above all things to be able to make an honourable withdrawal of our troops from Northern Ireland.

3. that the majority of the people of Ulster do not wish to remain citizens of the United Kingdom. They fought side by side with us in two world wars, in the second of which the Irish Republic was neutral.

4. that the brutality of the IRA, though verbally condemned by official sources is being encouraged both in Eire and in the United States.

5. that the IRA is attempting to enforce at gunpoint a political solution which is unacceptable to the people of Ulster. Every shot that is fired delays still further the agreed peaceful solution which must eventually be reached.

6. that citizens of the United States are guilty of prolonging and intensifying the hostilities and bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

These facts should be repeated over and over again, and the arguments of the Airports Authority, submitting that foreseeable needs for the London area can be met by providing a fifth terminal at Heathrow at far lower capital and operating costs than the proposed new airport movement numbers or noise. (This case has been espoused by Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils in their anxiety to defeat the Stansted proposal, and also by the Home Office, in whose area Stansted lies, who have now submitted, as they are entitled to do, a formal application for the development of a fifth terminal at Heathrow. If there is opposition, we are bound to demand a public inquiry will be required.)

There is an extraordinary conflict of opinion in the aviation camp. British Airways, by far the greatest user of Heathrow Airport, has issued strong criticisms of the arguments of the Airports Authority, submitting that foreseeable needs for the London area can be met by providing a fifth terminal at Heathrow at far lower capital and operating costs than the proposed new airport movement numbers or noise. (This case has been espoused by Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils in their anxiety to defeat the Stansted proposal, and also by the Home Office, in whose area Stansted lies, who have now submitted, as they are entitled to do, a formal application for the development of a fifth terminal at Heathrow. If there is opposition, we are bound to demand a public inquiry will be required.)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time for second thoughts on planning

From Professor Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, On September 15 next, a public inquiry is due to start into the application by the British Airports Authority for permission to undertake the first stage of a large development of Stansted Airport. There are associated major road proposals of the Department of Transport. The Authority, encouraged by the Government, is also seeking the safeguarding of additional land which will enable the airport to be further expanded to nearly twice the physical size of Heathrow. A massive development is in the offing, with far-reaching consequences for an area which has been kept open by planning policies consistently applied over many years.

Opposition of the most formidable kind is now being mounted against the proposal. This includes four county councils (Herts, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk — no mean adversaries), a large number of District Councils, statutory agencies such as the Countryside Commission and the Anglian Water Authority.

A great many voluntary bodies have entered the lists: the National Trust, the National Farmers' Union, the Country Landowners' Association, the Countryside Commission, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, and (as important as any) the local people themselves in the form of over 200 parish councils and numerous other bodies. They have come together under the North West Essex and East Hertfordshire Preservation Association. I could go on listing other groups, such as the Town and Country Planning Association, but I must leave it to them to be entitled to do a formal planning application for the development of Stansted. This has been accepted as valid and if there is opposition, as there is, a public inquiry will be required.

There is an extraordinary conflict of opinion in the aviation camp. British Airways, by far the greatest user of Heathrow Airport, has issued strong criticisms of the arguments of the Airports Authority, submitting that foreseeable needs for the London area can be met by providing a fifth terminal at Heathrow at far lower capital and operating costs than the proposed new airport movement numbers or noise. (This case has been espoused by Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils in their anxiety to defeat the Stansted proposal, and also by the Home Office, in whose area Stansted lies, who have now submitted, as they are entitled to do, a formal application for the development of a fifth terminal at Heathrow. If there is opposition, we are bound to demand a public inquiry will be required.)

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Priorities for a trading nation

From Captain S. W. Roskill

Sir, I have so far (not without some difficulty) restrained myself from joining in the correspondence about the future of the Royal Navy — partly because the full facts were not yet known to me, and partly because some of the wider press statements obviously had

Business News

THE TIMES June 22 1981

Battle of the superstores, page 17

Stock markets	
FT Index 541.4	FT Gilts 65.78
3-mth sterling 12 1/2-12 1/4	3-mth Euro \$ 18 1/8-18 1/4
6-mth Euro \$ 17 1/2-17 1/4	Friday's close
Sterling	
Index 108.7	DM 2.3780
Gold	
\$458.50	
Money	
3-mth sterling 12 1/2-12 1/4	3-mth Euro \$ 18 1/8-18 1/4
6-mth Euro \$ 17 1/2-17 1/4	Friday's close

IN BRIEF

New peso devaluation feared

Despite Argentina's 30 per cent devaluation of its currency three weeks ago, the peso took a fresh hammering last week which cost the country's shaky economy a further \$600m (£30.5m).

Another devaluation of 25 per cent before the end of the month is expected by some speculators. However, Dr Lorenzo Sigaut, the Finance Minister, is adamant that the policy of gradual devaluation of six per cent per month will continue to the end of July at least.

The country's present dilemma was summed up by a former minister who said: "If interest rates fall the country loses its reserves; if they keep their present level it loses its industry."

\$363m savings

National Savings' provisional figures for May show net receipts of \$363m, including interest. Net receipts from both index-linked and non-linked National Savings certificates totalled £27.7m. National Life Savings Bank investment accounts had a net inflow of \$68.1m, and Premium Savings Bonds net receipts totalled \$6.4m compared with £2m in the previous month.

North-west jobs fears

The first five months of this year showed a total of 43,000 notified redundancies in the North-west compared with 31,840 over the same period last year. Growing unemployment is causing alarm in the area, with some towns reporting as high as 20 per cent unemployment.

Japan-Mexico oil talks

Japanese oil importers are holding talks in Mexico on Japan's demand for 1.4 million barrels of crude for June shipment after a dispute over changes in pricing and types of oil. Storage difficulties are also being discussed.

Business codes

The Confederation of British Industry would continue to oppose mandatory international codes of business conduct which are often negotiated by government officials insulated from business realities, Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI president, says in the organization's new guide published this week.

New superstore

Mainstap, the BAT industries subsidiary, opens a £2m superstore at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, tomorrow, creating 140 jobs. It is one of five Mainstap stores opening this year, with a total of 900 new jobs.

W German GNP rise

The West German economy had a better than expected growth in the first months of this year, according to the West German Federal Bank which reported that the fully adjusted gross national product (GNP) rose 0.5 per cent in the first 1981 quarter from the fourth 1980 quarter.

Anglo-Indian trade

An Indian engineering industry team arrives in the United Kingdom today aiming to stimulate trade which last year stood at £845m. Britain's exports to India totalled £315m.

Opec assistance

Finance ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Quito today may be asked to decide on proposals for a new allocation of contributions to the Opec assistance fund for developing countries.

S Korea forecast

South Korean economic growth will be six to seven per cent this year, instead of five to six per cent as previously forecast, if the September rice crop does not fall below average level. Mr Shin Eung-hyun, the country's Deputy Prime Minister said.

China bonds sell-out

China's first domestic bond issue of 4,000m yuan (£1.62m) since the cultural revolution of 1966-76 has almost completely sold out. A total of 3,899m yuan worth of the bond issue has already been taken up.

Outlook still gloomy, CBI report says

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Manufacturing industry is continuing to take a gloomy view of prospects during the next few months and signs of any significant recovery in demand remain elusive.

Companies expect little change in production levels in the next four months, during which many industries will be affected by annual holidays. The Confederation of British Industry's latest monthly trends survey, published today, confirms that while the recession may have flattened out, companies expect low levels of output to continue.

Sterling's recent weakness against the United States dollar (although not against the basket of European currencies) has not so far filtered through to industry's export order books and although companies have continued to run down their stocks of finished goods, overall stock levels remain at historically high levels.

The CBI's survey, covering almost 2,000 companies in manufacturing industry, contains one heavily qualified brighter note. Although 70 per cent of companies consider their present orders are below normal, 5 per cent indicate they are above normal and 24 per cent cite them as "normal".

Generalists say that orders may have improved very slightly since last autumn.

However, evidence reaching the employers' organization suggests that companies are increasingly revising their view of normality in the present strained economic circumstances. The pattern of demand within manufacturing industry has also shown little sign of change with intermediate goods manufacturers reporting below normal orders more frequently than consumer and capital goods companies.

Export order books have followed a similar pattern to total order books with 7 per cent of companies reporting above normal export orders and 58 per cent below normal.

It is clear from the latest survey results that further de-stocking will take place during the next few months. Even though companies have been reducing their stocks of finished goods progressively in the past year, the extent of the stock rundown was underlined in last week's official Government figures for the first three months of the year which revealed a 13 per cent drop in total industrial production during the quarter.

In the period to October, 17 per cent of companies covered by the survey expect their volume of output to increase while 20 per cent anticipate a fall. Overall, the CBI expects little change in production levels but within sectors of industry expectations differ.

Generally, the CBI says output expectations among capital goods producers are rather more depressed than for other sectors of manufacturing.

Bosses and workers strengthen links

By Our Industrial Editor

Substantial improvements in the level of communication between management and employees in manufacturing industry will be revealed in a still unpublished survey carried out by the Confederation of British Industry.

The employers' organization believes that the increased attention paid by management to communication with their staff has been a big factor in securing greater realism in wage settlements, which, in the present pay round, have been held to single figures.

Companies are still replying to the CBI's survey and the results are not expected to be published for some weeks. Preliminary results, however, indicate that companies have made important strides in extending participation to the shop floor.

"They show that out of 300 companies employing over one million workers, nine out of 10 chief executives regularly hold meetings with their employees about the state of business and productivity issues; six out of 10 companies have a works council or consultative committee on which employee representatives and management sit. The index industry which has a significant improvement on previous surveys. The CBI investigation will, when completed, embrace about 1,000 companies—both large and small—with a total of almost 2.5 million employees.

"The survey is among the most exhaustive ever undertaken in this field, and stems from the EEC's fifth directive aimed at increasing the level of participation in industry.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has underlined the importance which the Government attaches to industry tackling the issues for itself and has said that further progress must be among the priorities for industry. He, like the CBI, will be encouraged by the preliminary findings.

Although the number of works councils and consultative machinery has increased, four out of 10 companies still lack any formal works council.

Telecom to start laser trials

By Bill Johnstone

British Telecom will soon begin trials of rooftop lasers which could be offered to business customers in London by September.

The two laser systems which will be assessed, one British and the other American, will be used to carry data from one building to another within London.

The British system is called the Interlaser, designed by Modular Technology and manufactured in Watford. The American is the product of American Laser Systems which is sold by their agents in the United Kingdom, Dynamic Technology.

The trials of equipment, which will also include some microwave transmitters, are part of British Telecom's preparations for its new City secondary network.

At the beginning of this month, Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, announced the corporation's intention to spend £17m over the next three years to provide a secondary network for business men in London.

The special services which will include rooftop lasers and microwave radio links will be funded by special premiums paid by the users of these facilities.

The two laser systems will carry characters of information as pulses in the infra red part of the light spectrum.

Experts' findings to Congress signal dangers

Chaos could hit silver market again

From Frank Vogl, US Economic Correspondent, Washington, June 21

Fifteen months ago the silver price plunged the silver futures markets were in chaos, and some big institutions and at least one group of private speculators in Dallas faced big losses. It could all happen again.

The Texas investors were Nelson Bunker Hunt and his brothers. They still look fondly upon silver, still own substantial amounts of it and, according to one prominent Dallas banker, still have a few billion dollars left.

The Hunts were buying silver years ago when an ounce cost less than a handful of dollars. They were buying when the price stood at \$10 in August 1979, and they had big positions not only when the price hit \$50 in January 1980 but also when it fell to \$10.80 in late March.

Their fortunes and their continued fondness for silver suggest that another silver market debacle could happen. So do the findings presented to the United States Congress by investigators from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Federal Reserve

Channel 4 to give programme details

By David Hewson

Channel 4, ITV's counterpart to BBC 2, will announce its general format of programmes this summer in preparation for the start of broadcasting in November next year.

Backbench attempts to delay the start of the channel because of falling profits among the present ITV companies, who will have to pay an estimated £90m for its formation, now seem doomed to defeat.

Last week's announcement by the Independent Broadcasting Authority that Peter Jay's breakfast television consortium, TV-AM, would not be allowed to start air until May 1983, makes delays in the start-up of Channel 4 highly unlikely.

There has been intense speculation about what sort of programming would be favoured by Mr Jeremy Isaacs, Channel 4's chief executive.

So far, it has commissioned the filming of a live show by the comedian Max Wall, and the Royal Shakespeare Company's version of Nicholas Nickleby. Mr Isaacs has also said that the channel would attempt to appeal to young people more than ITV 1.

The channel is planning longer broadcasting hours than many expected. During the



Mr. Isaacs: broadening appeal to young

week it will start at 5.30 pm and run through until midnight, on Fridays, and at the weekend it will finish at 2 am with a 2 pm start on Saturdays and Sundays.

Mr Isaacs' intention to reveal the channel's outline programming details this summer is likely to prove popular with the advertising industry which has viewed the new channel with some puzzlement.

D'Arcy-MacManus and Masini, a leading advertising agency, wrote to Mr Isaacs earlier this month expressing his concern that vital questions about broadcasting hours and programming format about the channel had gone unanswered.

In fact, the new channel intends to issue programme schedules six months before they appear on the air.

Gormley warns Minister on plan refusal

Miners press for Belvoir go-ahead

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

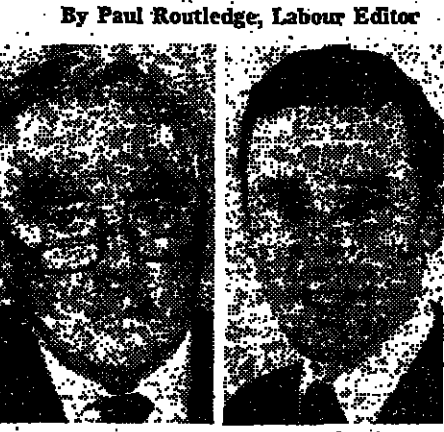
The Government has been privately warned of fresh trouble with the miners if ministers fail to give the go-ahead for exploitation of the Vale of Belvoir coal deposits.

The warning was given in personal exchanges between Mr Joe Gormley, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, during talks last week to tie-up the £550m package of aid for the National Coal Board.

Mr Gormley told the minister of unofficial, but apparently well-founded, reports from the Department of the Environment that the Government did not intend to approve NCB mining plans in the Vale which is an area of outstanding natural beauty.

An announcement from the Environment Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine was expected several months ago after last year's public inquiry into the ambitious mining scheme, and NUM contacts suggest that the delay is prompted by Government doubts about the need to exploit Belvoir's 50 million tonnes of coal reserves at a time when stocks are high and rising.

Miners' leaders will intensify their pressure on the Government to allow the coal board to start work on sinking shafts for three new pits because existing



Gormley (left) and Howell: Warning given in personal exchanges

Reprieve expected for Co-op

By Derek Harris

A decision on the future of the Co-operative Development Agency will be announced this week by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Present Government funding of the CDA runs out at the end of August, but Sir Keith is expected to reprieve it with a £500,000 grant, which the agency is operating on a shrimmed-down basis.

The CDA, which offers an advisory service particularly to help new co-operative ventures get underway, has been spending around £300,000 a year. Sir Keith is likely to stipulate that this should be cut by at least a third.

This will mean reductions in the 19 staff at CDA, who have already been given protective notices against the possibility of the CDA being wound-up in September. Some staff reductions are already being contemplated by the CDA, particularly since its projected earnings this year of around £45,000 have slumped to less than £30,000.

Even a slimmed-down CDA still hopes to make the main focus of its work the advising of new co-operatives. So far the agency has been involved in the creation of nearly 100 co-operatives.

The CDA could possibly act more as a clearing house for such groups, enabling them to enter into joint ventures with other organisations likely to be able to help, such as the Department of Industry's small firms service, the Welsh and Scottish development agencies or the Council for Small Industries.

Italian government faces union hostility

From John Earle, Rome, June 21

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, Italy's prime minister-elect, faces a week that could bring greater social tensions to the country. His aim is to draw up a social contract with capital and labour, and action against inflation is one of his priorities.

But he risks setting a trip wire for himself and his new coalition. The trade unions are hostile and, with the spread of terrorism, Italians are beginning to ask how long democracy can survive if both inflation and terrorism spread unchecked.

Senator Spadolini finds himself between two fires before his economic policy can get off the ground. He has to fight inflation which last May was 20.5 per cent on a 12-month basis and shows no sign of slackening.

It has been in double figures for nine years and around 20 per cent for the past two. Though not yet on a South American scale, it is coupled with an almost South American upsurge in terrorism.

Senator Spadolini promises immediate action to contain the public sector deficit, which under the indicative coalition of Senator Arnaldo Forlani has been allowed to get out of hand. Senator Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, recently said it was running at 4,000,000 lire (£1.715m) a month, whereas the target for this year was 37,500,000 (£16,100m) a year.

The balance of payments in the first five months has already accumulated a deficit of 5,041,000 lire (£2.163m), not far short of the deficit of 6,445,000 lire (£2.766m) in all 1980.

The lire has taken some of the strain, slipping by 50 per cent against the dollar in 15 months and devaluing by 6 per cent in March in its party inside the European Monetary System.

Industry cutting its hours

By Our Industrial Staff

Most of British industry will be working a 37.5-hour week by the mid-1980s, though the recession is slowing the rate of change from the standard 40-hour week, according to a new survey published today.

The report from Binder Hamlyn Fry, management consultants, claims that most businesses, though, scope to improve productivity to absorb the change without increasing unit costs.

After interviewing 68 companies with 373,000 workers, the firm concludes that in favourable circumstances a shorter working week can benefit the company, its workers and its customers. But this would only occur if the change led to a radical examination of working practices and their relevance to the needs of the business.

The report says: "If shorter hours are seen as something to be resisted as long as possible, and then only gradually conceded as a result of trade union pressure, then they will contribute little to improved relationships or efficiency and unit costs will rise."

Shorter hours have been negotiated for 4.5 million workers since the engineering industry agreed a 39-hour week in October 1979, and the number will continue to grow.

The survey found that companies planning or committed to larger reductions, from 40 hours to 37.5 hours a week, were understandably investing more time in preparing for change.

Europe to decide on textile agreements

By Baron Phillips

The European Community's Council of Ministers is meeting in Luxembourg tomorrow to decide its stand in Geneva next month when discussions begin on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which expires this year.

The council is meeting against a background of declining employment in Europe's textile industry and a fall in profits and a rise in shop imports. But a clear policy is unlikely to emerge from Luxembourg.

The Commission is proposing that the MFA should be extended for a further five years and that a new approach to the imports from countries with preferential trading agree-

TANKS CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the seventy-ninth Annual General Meeting of Tanks Consolidated Investments Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Bahamas International Trust Building, Nassau, Bahamas, on Monday, 20th July, 1981 at 11.30 a.m. for the purposes following—

ORDINARY BUSINESS

- To receive and consider Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980, and Balance Sheets at that date, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
- To approve a dividend.
- To re-elect directors—
(a) P. de Mera
(b) J. A. L. L. L.
(c) D. A. C.
(d) M. W. G.
(e) M. W. G.
- To re-appoint the Auditors.
- To fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

- To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolution which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Company's Articles of Association namely: "That with effect from 1st January, 1981, each of the Directors shall be entitled to remuneration at the rate of £5,000 per annum and the Chairman to additional remuneration at the rate of £1,000 per annum."
- To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution, namely: "That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by the deletion of Article 135 thereof and that the said Article as in force prior to this Resolution be deemed not to have applied in respect of any share transactions and realisations mentioned herein and occurring after 31st December 1980."

By Order of the Board,
BAHAMAS INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED,
Secretaries

Nassau, Bahamas, 19th June, 1981.

A member of the Company who is entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Holders of Stock Warrants to Bear wishing to attend or to be represented at the meeting may obtain from the Registered Office of the Company the necessary form which, when completed must be lodged at that office on or before Monday, 13th July, 1981.

Forms of Proxy must be received at the Company's Head Office not later than 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, 18th July, 1981.

The Company has, however, arranged for its United Kingdom Registrars to accept proxies at The Law, Speer, Newbury, Berkshire, provided they are lodged with the Registrars not later than 11.30 a.m. on Monday, 13th July, 1981.

The better way to materials handling

Cruthers

College Milton, East Kilbride,
Glasgow G74 5LR
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BUSINESS BOOKS

The misfortune of being first

Peaceful Conquest

The industrialization of Europe 1760-1970

By Sidney Pollard

(Oxford University Press, £17.50; paperback £7.95)

Even at the zenith of Britain's world economic supremacy in the middle of the last century, the seeds of her industrial decline were being sown. Her misfortune was to be the first industrialized country.

With no serious competition from abroad during its early stages of development Britain's industry evolved at its own pace, responding to market opportunities as they arose and as companies were able to raise the necessary capital.

"No matter how stumbling and groping the way forward, everyone else was much further behind," Professor Pollard points out in his masterly study of the process of European industrialization. British industry was not faced, as others

were, with the rapid emergence of rivals which had to be countered quickly on pain of de-industrialization.

In Germany and other West European nations which followed Britain's industrialization, the banks played a vital role in amassing sufficient funds to finance large-scale investment. For countries industrializing later, including Russia, only the state could provide the resources to establish an industrial base on the scale required for a modern economy.

The role of governments generally, in regulating international trade (which protectionist Britain became consistently more interventionist the later and more massive the scale of industrial development.

Britain's position as an industrial pioneer with its "revolution" in fact a relatively

leisurely evolution over nearly a century in which private enterprise made investment decisions and raised capital largely without outside help or interference - left her singularly ill-equipped to cope with the competitive onslaught when it came from countries geared to rapid industrialization.

The banks and other financial institutions were not geared to providing large sums of risk capital for new ventures. The Civil Service was untrained to consider the needs of industry in the formulation of policy. The education system remained rooted in the tradition that business was unconducive to wealth and an unsuitable pursuit for the intellect.

These institutional deficiencies, which persist today, have been largely to blame for Britain's inability over many years to cope adequately with the need to provide industrial change.

Professor Pollard has written a book of great breadth, erudition and fascinating detail,

in which he sets out to show, looking at regions rather than nation states, how the progressive industrialization of Europe can be seen as a single process.

His theme is admirably summarized on the fly-leaf of the dust-jacket for those who may find the broad outline a little obscured by 354 pages of text packed with information, not to mention nearly 100 pages of notes and bibliography.

It is also disappointing that only two of these pages are devoted to conclusions, in which the question "where do the industrialized nations go from here?" is hardly addressed and the preoccupation with de-industrialization not at all.

But this and the occasional intrusion of jargon (including a chapter headed "The differential of contemporaneity") are the only disappointments in an otherwise stimulating and highly readable book.

Frances Williams

An industry slow to surface

British Industry and the North Sea

By Michael Jenkin

(Macmillan, £20)

The oil glut on world markets, the Government's "rake" of oil company revenues from North Sea production and the decision by the British National Oil Corporation to cut North Sea crude prices, have occupied much public attention in the past few weeks.

That is perhaps inevitable given the influence which oil exerts on all our lives. What many of us want to know is that the North Sea, unlike the Middle East, is a very young oil province and it was only in the mid-sixties that the first really serious commercial exploration for oil in the British sector of the North Sea developed any real momentum.

As the oil companies pressed ahead with their search for oil beneath the waves indifference to the implications of the exploration effort descended over the media, Whitehall and ministers.

It is into this period, and that which followed, that Michael Jenkin has delved in order to trace the development of British government policy towards the offshore supplies industry now recognized to be a vital component of the national economy.

Jenkin's book is carefully and thoroughly researched and includes material culled from civil servants.

He asserts that there were three basic reasons for the slow appreciation of what the wealth beneath the waves would mean for British industry - the spawning (with government encouragement) of an offshore supplies industry.

First, industry and the public media at large did not become involved in pressing Government to act in the offshore field until the early 1970s.

Second, from 1964 to 1972 the industrial policies of successive administrations were not conducive to initiatives in the offshore sector.

Finally, the attitudes of ministers and civil servants towards the oil companies in their role as multinational within the domestic economy prevented the marketing difficulties of the offshore industry from being recognized at an early stage.

It was not until 1971 that the government under Mr Edward Heath publicly expressed concern about the lack of orders being gained by British companies and what this meant for the industry as a whole.

Whitehall who set the interventionist ball rolling by commissioning the International Management and Engineering Group to spell out in a detailed report what choices lay before the industry.

From the IMEG report flowed a new approach, with the Offshore Supplies Office established to cajole, coerce and monitor both customers and suppliers.

Jenkin's book will be an invaluable reference source for future historians of Britain's oil age and at £20 a copy roughly equals the price of a barrel of North Sea oil.

Peter Hill

MANAGEMENT

"Enriched" training for the engineer starts to show results

Among those anxiously awaiting the outcome of discussions on the allocation of cuts in university grants is Professor Bob Smith, founder of a scheme pioneered by Southampton University intended to increase cooperation between industrialists and academics.

In an extra year added to the conventional three-year degree course, engineering students are taught about design, accounting, law, industrial relations and other broader aspects of professional engineering practices.

The first batch of students completes the course next month and, cuts permitting, the university intends to double the number of places offered next year from 10 to 20 per cent of the total engineering intake.

Other universities are now offering similar extended, or "enriched", courses for engineers, but Southampton believes that it was the first off the mark.

Professor Smith also points out that its course is different from some others in that additional material is interwoven into the final two years and "not just tagged on at the end".

The Southampton scheme was launched four years ago, long before the Finistone Report called for broader-based engineering education. From the outset it involved industrialists.

Their ideas, gathered at annual joint industry and university conferences, were built into the initial design.

According to Professor Smith and his colleagues it was clear that industry did not want the enhancement to be in the form of management training. Industrialists attending the conferences were distinctly wary of encouraging what was described as "the fledgling managing director syndrome" in students.

Awareness. Instead, the course is intended to give students an awareness of all the factors involved in commercial engineering operation.

Industrial representatives help to select the 30 or so students at present taking the course. Selection takes place at the end of the second year and the panel looks particularly for motivation towards a career in industry as well as above-average examination marks.

All students are sponsored by companies from this stage onwards. Sponsorship involves providing students with at least two long vacations or 20 weeks of carefully organized experience of working in industry.

In most cases it also includes the award of a bursary for the third and fourth academic year.

Although there is no commitment that the student will join the company after graduation, about half the first group of students to graduate have in fact taken up job offers from their sponsoring companies.

Despite the recession all except

'Improved understanding of industry appears to have heightened students' entrepreneurial instincts. At least one has switched from a career with a large company to a job with a smaller concern, which he thought would provide wider scope and more responsibility'

one of the final-year students have had at least one job offer and some have had several, which is one measure of the success of the scheme.

Companies may also be involved in group projects. The aim of these is to accustom students to working as members of a team and projects are chosen in order to mix different engineering disciplines - civil, electronics, mechanical and so on.

Team members Some projects may even involve engineering students working alongside students from other faculties (a revolutionary move in university circles). This was the case where a study of the impact of computer-aided draughting on draughtsmen included two sociology students. Information was gathered from case studies at British Aerospace at Kingston and Stevenage, Lowery, Robertson and Marconi Instruments. There were also discussions with officers and local officials of AUEW-TASS, the draughtsmen's union.

The 21,000 word report, which concluded that while Computer-Aided draughting was still in its infancy there was no detectable "de-skilling" in the draughtsmen's work and that industrial relations problems were handled entirely through wage bargaining, has been much in demand by the industrialists involved.

The cooperation of engineering and sociology students in this project is also believed to have an important part in the award to the University of a £95,000 industrial grant for new technology research from organizations like British Telecom, British Rail and Southern Television.

Budgets Other projects have direct commercial applications. A semi-automatic hydraulic laminates press, designed and built by students in conjunction with Wiggins Teape, was put to work immediately it was completed. The company has probably received back more than the £1,500 or so of funds and the 100 shop-floor man hours which

it invested directly in the project.

The students have also had practical experience of working to tight time and budget constraints.

They reported that they discovered a world of difference between theoretical "paper" designs and those actually acceptable to engineers and fitters on the shop floor. They also found themselves working in a variety of different measurement units, even though their education had been strictly metric.

The students are generally enthusiastic about the four-year scheme. They believe that they have a better understanding of what "makes companies tick" in practice than their counterparts taking three-year courses.

All the 15 interviewed would have welcomed even more experience of working in industry, even though this meant less vacation time and, in some cases, lower holiday earnings. One student commented that if he had wanted to earn big money on a building site he "would not have come to university in the first place".

Entrepreneurs. In some instances improved understanding of industry appears to have heightened entrepreneurial instincts. At least one student has, as a result of the course, switched away from a career with a large company to a job with a much smaller concern, which he thought would provide wider scope and more responsibility.

Another student, while planning initially to work with a multinational, wants to set up his own business within a few years.

Even though it appears to fill the gaps highlighted by the Finistone Report and others there is a factor within the Department of Education which argues against such "enriched" courses on the grounds that increasingly scarce finances should be spread more thinly across more students. This is what has given rise to Professor Smith's anxiety about the outcome of present discussions.

Patricia Tisdall

A heavy hand for hard stuff...

The Making of Scotch Whisky

A history of the Scotch whisky distilling industry

By Michael S. Moss and John R. Hume

(James & James, £18)

Drink is a subject which no writer should tackle lightly. Shaw may have been a highly successful teetotaler, but he managed to earn a living through words, but he was an exception. Alcohol has been hymned by most writers worthy of the name, and a good number of the lesser ones too.

His praises have been sung in expensive editions and on the back of odd bottles of cheap wine, in bars, cafes and music halls, the world over. The musings it provokes may be largely dross but it is the gems which are remembered. In short, it is an area which is naturally effusive and lyrical, and before the writer tries to reduce it to the mundane.

According to the publishers, this work is intended to be a major new history of the Scotch distilling industry and a delight to read. In reality, it is neither.

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choose to take up the first 30 pages of the book with a detailed and tedious description of the distilling process, and a further third of the book is taken up with references, production tables, lists of distilleries and an index.

A list of official output for the years from 1706 to 1978-79 may be of interest to someone, but it is hardly the sort of detail the general reader expects. Far too much of the work is bogged down in statistics of this nature when the opportunity was open to the authors to bring alive a subject which is not by character dull.

The book cries out for some form of social history against which the list of new distilleries and failed older ones, the introduction of excise regulations and the level of consumption can be seen.

But there are occasions when the sheer exuberance of the subject overcomes the rigour of a stiff style. Peter Mackie, of Mackie & Co might have been speaking for any number of modern whisky firms when he said: "The whole framing of the Budget is that of a faddist and a crank and not a statesman. But what can be expected of a Welsh country solicitor being placed, without any commercial training, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in a large country like this?"

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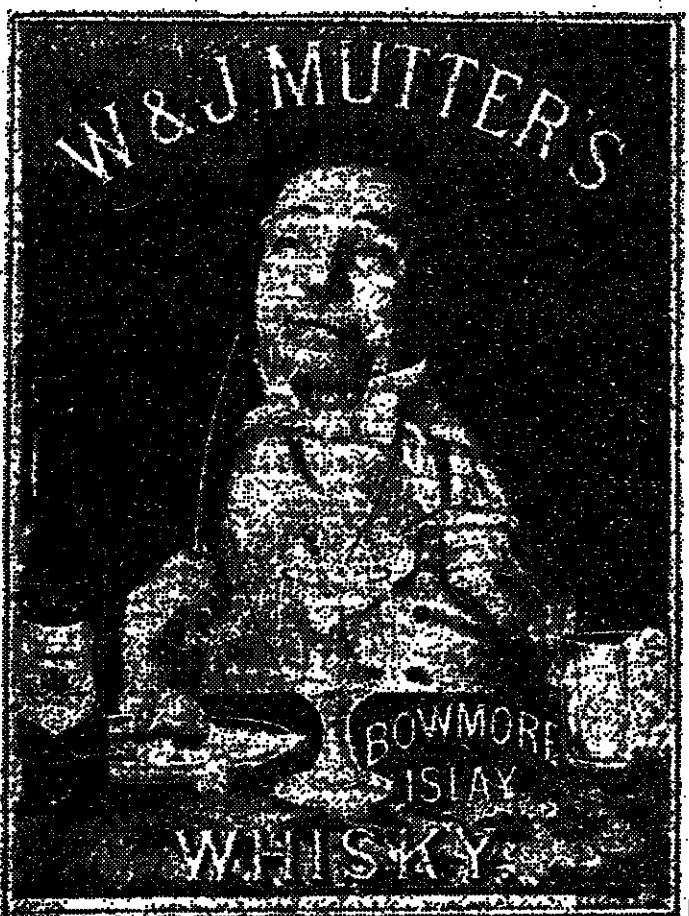
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A nineteenth century whisky advertisement designed for the Canadian market, reproduced in The Making of Scotch Whisky. The drink is accompanied by ice and lemon.

They predict more mergers along the lines of those of the last decade when International Distillers and Vintners became part of Watney Mann, which in turn fell to Grand Metropolitan. But they fail to take into account some of the important changes in one major market, America, where there is a strong switch away from spirits to wine, largely, it would seem, on health grounds.

Competent as the work is, it fails to match the style of such works as David Daiches' *Scotch Whisky* and R. J. S. MacPhee's *The Whiskies of Scotland*.

Anyone requiring the atmosphere behind this most colourful subject would be well advised to track down one of these works or, if all else fails, spend his money on a bottle of the real stuff himself.

David Hewson

Wealth of variety among the rich

Men of Property

By W. D. Rubinstein

(Croom Helm, £12.50)

W. D. Rubinstein has set out to make a comprehensive study of the rich in Britain since the Industrial Revolution, and his book is packed with statistical tables.

It is, however, rather like a Government White Paper, or a telephone directory - full of valuable information but not easy to read.

Having taken up some 240 pages with analysis of probate records and other sources, throwing in a little bit of social history now and then, the author comes to three main conclusions: that the very rich tend to be very conservative, that the British economy has prevented them from becoming quite as rich as some Americans and that they are a very diverse lot.

These conclusions are by no means surprising, nor are they uninteresting. The second one, in particular, like Keynes' worse exploring. But the author spends only two pages on his conclusions and does not develop or explain them at any length.

Instead, he opts for an infinitely painstaking approach by investigating every available source.

There are great difficulties in the way of the researcher in

this field. He is bound to rely primarily on probate records and the advent of capital gains tax has encouraged more people to settle their wealth before death, while estate duty avoidance has been common for at least 50 years. Nor is there any way of checking on people who won and lost fortunes.

But there are all sorts of interesting facts: for instance, in 1858 seven top wealth-leavers were 10 peers, five bankers, four merchants, three clergymen, a naval officer, a hotel keeper, a corn merchant and a cotton manufacturer.

John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, left £1m on his death in 1805.

During the 1970s the top wealth-leavers were five landowners, two property developers, a cinema tycoon (Lord Rank) and an Austrian count, and the richest of all was the shipowner Sir John Ellerman (second baronet) who left £52m.

Sir John Ellerman, the first baronet, who died in 1933, "deserves not merely a paragraph but a searching biography," says the author. A virtually self-made man whose father left him £500, he became an accountant and eventually acquired interests in shipping, finance, advanced property development and newspapers.

The author describes him, with rare vigour, as "a vulgar and ignorant nouveau-riche as ever lived".

There are numerous other individuals of interest, but when Rubinstein goes on to discuss social mobility and behaviour he becomes bogged down. There are points at which every paragraph seems to begin with a qualification: "It might be supposed", "It is not impossible", "It may not, however..."

It is interesting that in the nineteenth century, rich men went into Parliament to achieve respectability. Nowadays, the author might have observed, men like Brian Walden and John Pardo leave Parliament to get rich.

Examination of religion and politics is inconclusive, but it is established that landed wealth is the most permanent kind - and landed ownership of property is now regarded as the safest investment of all. The Duke of Westminster's London estates may make him worth upwards of £4,000m.

Other noteworthy points include the observation that Britain has produced as many self-made men as America, that artists like Barbara Hepworth and Benjamin Britten have died millionaires and that Kenyan Asians may well prove as good at making money in Britain as the few who have done.

This book may well be appreciated by sociologists but it is a shame that it is so turpidly written.

Rupert Morris

Scottish pioneers

History of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited

By James Kinloch and John Butt

(Co-operative Wholesale Society, £10)

How that bastion of the Scottish cooperative movement, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (SCWS), collapsed financially in 1973 is clearly spelled out in this book by two Strathclyde academics.

The story is very relevant to the movement's present problems, as the struggle goes on to rescue the business, efficient with democratic control. It is also full of ironies, beginning with the little appreciated fact that the first organized consumer co-operative societies were in Scotland.

The problems of the Scottish Society in the last five years of its life provide familiar reading for anybody following today's difficulties within the movement

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

USM market gets into its stride

Should the burgeoning Unlisted Securities Market carry a Stock Exchange Health warning? Its present spectacular success is undoubtedly still a honeymoon period and the market's long-term viability has yet to be tested by the storms which will inevitably afflict a proportion of its companies.

When the storms occur the extent to which the USM carries with it a Stock Exchange seal of respectability will be the central question for regulators and regulated alike and should have all the makings of the kind of self-regulation row which has become so familiar.

The question, as ever, is one of perception. For the moment, the USM is quite clearly perceived as successful and confirms that its birth was long overdue and necessary, and to date, that success comes as no surprise to its creators.

Companies have been joining at a rate of two or three a week recently to bring the total to 48 entrants and another 20 or so applications are being considered. Indications are that there will be at least 100 trading by the year end.

Many more are expected from the Stock Exchange's Rule 163 where the 100 companies trading regularly were set this November as a deadline to switch to either a full listing or the USM. About 20 have done so and whether more follow depends to some extent whether the SE extends this deadline.

The obvious USM advantages are the negligible costs in comparison with a full listing, particularly Exchange entry fees, lower advertising costs, accounting requirements, as well as less public disclosure. Another is that companies need only part with 10 per cent of their equity—rather than 25 per cent—which is valuable to entrepreneurs in the growing stages. But there have also been rather too many instances where businessmen have used USM to raise cash from the business rather than use it to expand its cash base.

So far, the Stock Exchange has been scrupulous in enforcing its rules and this has helped ease fears that USM investments would necessarily be riskier.

Since there are fewer shares available market prices have tended to be more volatile and price-earnings ratios higher, whether this puts the heat on managements to go for short-term performance remains to be seen. Shares trade on an average 23 times fully taxed earnings—almost three times higher than the main market, and total turnover in the seven months was almost £170m. Another element of risk will also come from the entry of new ventures, despite the original Stock Exchange stipulation that companies should have a three-year track-record.

Another group, which some involved in the USM have high hopes of, is investment companies. Two months ago the rules about the listing of investment companies were relaxed and companies could secure a listing even if they did not have a track record provided their policy was to invest exclusively in unlisted companies.

A couple of companies have already sprung up as a result, First Charlotte Assets Trust which was launched without any investments (although oddity its shares are standing at a premium to net assets) and Murray Technology whose *raison d'être* is to acquire investments from investment trusts. For an investment trust the prospect of converting their unlisted investments to listed paper is especially attractive in view of the discount they sell to assets. For an issuing house, however, the idea of setting up its own investment company along the First Charlotte lines is also attractive since it provides them with in-house placing power.

Indexed gilts Preparing for a second issue?

One figure that stood out sharply in last Thursday's money supply figures for the May banking months was the high level of private sector take-up of National Savings instruments—no less, in fact, than £732m. That must have owed a lot to final purchases of the Nineteenth Issue of Savings Certificates and initial purchases of Grammy Bonds at the lower age threshold. It is clearly a figure that cannot be sustained, albeit that the recent buoyancy of National Savings

sales does suggest that this year's target of net new sales of £3,000m (£250m a month) may well prove conservative.

So the immediate question raised by this short-term boost from National Savings sales is how much more strongly the authorities will now have to push their gilt sales over the next couple of months. Until the course of the Civil Servants dispute becomes rather clearer, that presumably remains an open question. But it is interesting, in the meantime, to look at the table published in last week's *Quarterly Bulletin* breaking down the tenders received for the 2 per cent index-linked stock issued at the end of March.

The implication of the figures is that total tenders received for the £1,000m of stock on offer must have totalled some £1,600m, or possibly rather more as tenders at par were scaled down. Any conclusions the authorities can draw from that as to the strength of underlying demand for such stocks must be rather tentative, however. How many funds avoided tendering for the first issue at all on the grounds that it is generally better to wait for subsequent issues? And how many, on the other hand, put in substantial "indicator" bids below par simply to drop a broad hint that they felt that a 2 1/2 to 3 per cent coupon would suit them better?

At present, the authorities would obviously feel a great deal happier if the original stock could climb back to par before they contemplate a further issue. But even if it does, the performance of the stock to date—a range of 10 1/2 down to 96—might still raise doubts as to whether a large issue could be sold on the same basis as the original offer. Unless, that is, something fairly nasty happens on the inflation front in the meantime.

Tenders for 2% index-linked Treasury Stock 1986		
Price tendered per £100 stock	Percentage of tenders received	Percentage of total value of tenders
130 or more	0.03	0.1
120-129.75	1.5	1.3
110-119.75	24.8	18.5
100-109.75	55.0	43.4
90-99.75	15.7	29.1
80-89.75	2.7	7.6

Jobbers

A system under strain

It is tempting to dismiss the rationalization of domestic equity books involving the five leading stockjobbers as no more than a tidying-up operation. The 147 stocks involved are mainly smaller companies—indeed, the number is insignificant in the context of the market as a whole—and generally firms have ceded areas where they did not have a strong presence and would probably never have made a profit even in good years. Neither is the move likely to make much difference to market users and the advantage for the jobbers is that it will both cut out some loss-making areas and free manpower and capital for use elsewhere.

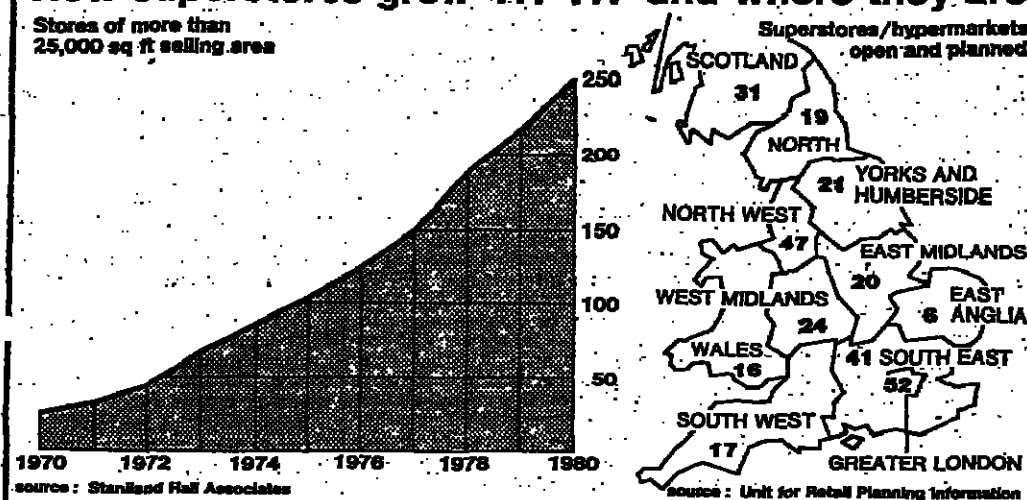
But there is more to last week's reorganization than simply tidying up a few loose ends. It highlights again the problems of jobbing in a market which is so dominated by institutional investors. The level of turnover is, of course, important for jobbers; the profitability of domestic equity business has revived considerably with the increased activity of the last couple of years after a very lean stretch. But with institutions controlling about 70 per cent of the equity market, the problem remains that the market nowadays tends to be volatile and one-way. So, instead of being able to rely on jobbing profits, jobbers are forced to read the market carefully and take positions if they are to make a worthwhile return.

With overcapacity still remaining in parts of the jobbing system, further rationalization in the future cannot be ruled out. Much will depend on both the level of activity and the resilience of the individual investor. Jobbers would come under further strain if the institutional dominance continues increasing, although there are those who feel that the advancing tide has now been halted. Another possibility is that changes in the gilt market and a declining PSBR could cut into the lucrative profits earned here, thus encouraging firms to pull out of other difficult areas.

Derek Harris describes the rivalry in a fast growing retail sector

Battle of the superstores

How superstores grew ... and where they are



Source: Standard Retail Association

to have a wide range of goods available.

Sainsbury's entry means a speed up in the race for a limited number of suitable superstore sites by the big multiple retailers. Apart from Sainsbury's these include J. Sainsbury, the Co-operative retail societies, B&A Industries' Mainstop chain, Fine Fare (part of Associated British Foods), Carrefour (Lindof Holdings), Presto (Allied Suppliers) and Key Markets' Super-Key (Fitch Lovell). A number of regionally based companies are also contenders in the race, notably the William Morrison chain based in Bradford, Yorkshire.

There are now about 300 superstores around the country and saturation point, probably around double that number, could be reached in five years.

Each new superstore produces on average at least 200 jobs which means that last year's 32 new openings created more than 6,000 jobs in superstores alone, while recession slashed workforces in most of manufacturing industry.

Such job creation figures bring bleak smiles to smaller shop operators as superstores

mop up business in what, in food at any rate, is a largely static market. Since some superstores are more labour efficient, the loss of jobs through the consequential closure of small units might in the end cancel out the gain of new jobs at the superstores.

The dash into superstores, to the detriment mainly of smaller, older supermarkets in and around town centres (although small independent shops have also lost their market share) has been mounting since the mid-seventies.

There have been some problems in the past year. Tesco's switch from older, smaller units to superstores, for example, brought with it the penalty of high borrowings at a time of soaring interest rates.

Tesco has just over 70 superstores and by the year-end will have 79 open. This year alone 3,200 new jobs will be created in the stores. There has been talk of spending £200m on superstore development last year but this figure has almost certainly been trimmed. Investment this year is around £100m.

Tesco pulled out of a Watford, Hertfordshire, develop-

ment because the price demanded by the local authority made the scheme uneconomic. The same thing happened in a North-east development.

Tesco has not been alone in refusing to go into schemes where the asking price was too high: so has Asda, but Mr Noel Stockdale, the Associated Dairies Group chairman believes asking prices have now stabilized, paving the way for the smoother development of superstores.

Asda's rate of openings is also easing slightly. This year it expects to spend around £60m. The company's three-year investment programme to April 1983 amounts to £160m. There are 84 superstores in the group with another 11 to be opened before the end of next year.

So far, below a line drawn across the country from the Wash, Asda has seven superstores but it is aiming for a national building programme that should run to between six and eight stores a year. While Asda moves south, Sainsbury, in particular, is moving north from its traditional South-east base—it opens a Leeds store this autumn—and Tesco,

although more widely spread geographically, is picking up strength in the Home Counties and the large provincial towns.

Tesco, Asda and J. Sainsbury between them now have a third of the grocery market, outpacing individually only by the combined Co-op retail societies. Co-op performance in superstores is patchy, although some retail societies, notably North Midlands, caught the public mood early. There are now about 45 superstores within the Co-op movement.

Carrefour looks upon most of its stores as "hypermarkets" since they usually have a selling area of about 20,000 square feet, and so fall into the trade's hypermarket category. But Carrefour, whose latest outlet is at Swindon—regarded as a "superstore" because it is in a district centre development pure in the features associated with superstores.

Sainsbury is equally uncommitted to superstores as a blanket concept preferring to see its outlets tailored to the needs of a particular area. But of Sainsbury's 208 outlets there are nearly 40 of more than 20,000 square feet which will rise to nearly 50 by the end of this year, most of them offering superstore-style facilities.

Like Sainsbury, Sainsbury needs less space than some of the other chains because more food and grocery although ten or more stores have a selling area larger than 25,000 square feet.

But Sainsbury is also involved in hypermarkets, four of which are already operating at Sainsbury Centres in a half share deal with British Home Stores.

Sainsbury, probably the most successful of the multiples, may be right to show some hesitation about the superstore boom. Euromonitor, the market analysts, in a recent study suggested that although superstores are likely to account for 10 per cent of sales by 1983, growth will then level and peak at 12 per cent. Some superstores could then close prematurely.

Can the President hit his budget targets?

Overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by Mr Reagan are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly inflationary rather than restrictive

One reason for this is that overall, the spending and tax changes proposed by the President are, in contrast to those of Mrs Thatcher, mildly inflationary rather than restrictive.

This Administration is relying on the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy to fight inflation, at least in the short term, while it gets on with cutting taxes to stimulate growth. High interest rates as a result of the monetary policy will probably keep the economy slower than the official forecasts show, but even they have proved unable in the past to hold growth back for long.

In addition the spending cuts before Congress include sizable trimming of the scope and cost of some unemployment benefit programmes which, if passed, would help hold down spending, even if the jobless rate climbs more than expected.

Search

Technical assumptions about how fast departments are likely to spend money, how large and how often the take-up of benefits will be, and how prices will move in different sectors—can be almost as important as economic assumptions in drawing up budget numbers.

A few search now under way in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for additional last-minute savings in this year's spending is partly a reflection of the Administration's over-optimism on this score. Officials in the budget office say that they were instructed to "low ball" all spending estimates, or pick the lower end of the plausible range for each programme for this year and next.

Ironically, Mr David Stockman, the OMB director, last week accused Democrats in Congress of doing just that in drawing up their proposed cuts for the 1982 fiscal year. The latest round of this year's budget fight is coming on his move to bring Congress even closer to the Administration's original plan.

But even if the Administration does force through a still tighter budget than Congress has drawn up so far, there will still be some programme overruns for technical reasons.

The department which is exempted from cuts—defence—may well be the one which over-spends most conspicuously. The Reagan Administration is proposing a rapid defence build-up and many fear that this will run into supply bottlenecks, and push up the prices of defence goods very sharply. It is too soon to tell whether President Reagan would be ready to rein-in the Pentagon, although his budget director has hinted that it may be a source of future saving.

It is here—with the savings for future years—that the Administration's economic plan is most vulnerable. Even after the spectacular achievements of the first six months in office, the President has still to find the \$30,000m of cuts for 1983, and \$45,000m for 1984, to meet the spending targets outlined for those years.

That compares with the \$35,000m of cuts now being made in next year's spending. Naturally the easiest cuts have already been proposed for this year. They leave large areas of the budget largely untouched—because of their political sensitivity—and are concentrated most heavily on grants and aid to state and local government, capital projects like road building and sewerage, and those social programmes with the weakest constituents.

But cuts in the later years will have to go after pensions, and other transfer payments, and probably defence, if they are to add up to the total required.

The Administration has so far been much more successful than anyone predicted in identifying, and then winning approval for sizable spending cuts. But repeating the trick in later years when it is needed to pay for tax cuts and beyond even President Reagan and his budget director.

Caroline Atkinson

Business Diary profile: Chandrika Srivastava and Imco

Each time a big tanker goes down and makes a mess in the sea, the importance of a tall, dark Indian based in London's Piccadilly goes sharply up.

He is Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the United Nations agency charged with technical regulation of world merchant shipping—the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco).

When it was established, in 1959, Imco was regarded by many as rather a nuisance, a lot of multi-coloured bureaucrats (its 250 staff is drawn from over 50 nations) poking their noses into things that could be perfectly well left alone.

When the Torrey Canyon went down, then the Argo Merchant and the Amoco Azura, all that changed. From "What on earth does Imco think it is doing?" the cry became "Why doesn't Imco do something?" The pressure was on to formulate and implement globally acceptable rules to contain the burgeoning threat of marine pollution.

Srivastava himself, from the humble head of one of the UN's least transformed agencies, was transformed into an international figure, jetting round the world, much in demand as a public speaker and impassioned supporter of the cause of better and safer shipping. The epitome of practical idealism, he was perfectly suited to the role.

Srivastava launched early in the path that led to shipping civil servant to the world. The son of a well-to-do landowner in northern India, he eschewed a life of ease and the lucrative career as lawyer his uncles allowed, to be propelled instead by a "desire to serve"

into that hallowed institution, the Indian Civil Service.

Armed with good degrees in law and economics from Lucknow he was groomed for the top and was soon admitted to the bar as a magistrate in the good old British tradition.

At 33 he was chosen to work out a reorganization of the government shipping department, at 34 made its deputy head, at 38 private secretary to Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Transport Minister, and at 41 was head of the biggest state shipping concern, the Shipping Corporation of India. He performed that role apart from a short spell as Shastri's secretary during the latter's premiership on Nehru's death, for 12 years and presided over the biggest changes ever in India's state shipping.

When he joined it, the corporation had 200,000 tons of shipping in three cargo liner trades; when he left it had 2.5 million tons in a worldwide network of tramp, tanker, and liner services with another 2.5m tons on order. It was all done in conformity with a new policy of Indian national expansion in shipping—but done, he insists, by persuasion rather than the force of law.

The first to feel his undoubted powers of persuasion were the British, since they still dominated the liner conferences to India they had founded a century earlier and would have to yield part of their share. He could hardly have had tougher nuts to crack: the late Sir Donald Anderson of P&O, and Sir Nicholas Cayzer of Clan Line.

"They argued strongly, but gave in to superior argument," Srivastava says. "It was done most graciously. I had the most



On such a full sea are we now afloat: Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the UN's Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (Imco).

pleasant experience." Of the superiority of his argument for larger national stakes in shipping for developing countries, particularly those with a big seaboard like India, he has no doubt (though taking no part in recent acrimonious exchanges on that theme at the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development—Unctad). "Without its own shipping, a country pays out all its freight to others, and has no say in setting rates that affect its industries. National shipping is valuable for trade, promotion and foreign exchange.

"A ship is paid for in eight years even if bought with foreign currency. The argument that labour-intensive economies should not engage in such capital-intensive industry does not bear scrutiny."

In 1973, having built at the age of 53 a leading position in Indian national life—chairman of State shipping, board member of state bank, president or member of this and that, he was hailed at first reluctantly on to the international shipping stage.

When the Imco job fell vacant soon after, he was the natural choice, and being by then been blooded on the international scene had no difficulty in accepting; since when he, and it, have gone from strength to strength.

For all his increasing public exposure, Srivastava remains an intensely private man, almost impenetrable behind the openness of a gentle, old-world courtesy.

His wife, a plump grandmother who brings a touch of warmth and colour to public occasions, is a world religious leader. Known as Manaji Nirmala Devi, to her followers in America, Europe and the East, she evolved a form of spiritual yoga, Sahaja, and is revered as a manifestation of the deity. He plays no part in that. "We are just husband and wife."

Of his work at Imco he says: "It is a privilege to be serving the entire world rather than one country; to see some implementation of the idea one holds dear—co-operation not confrontation."

"My endeavour has been to promote this body to serve the interests of developing and developed countries alike, and it can be done. It is the only way. The interdependence of countries rather than national sovereignty must be more emphasized in the future. The young know this; they see through vested interests."

Michael Bailey

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TRUST PLC

Investment Manager—Robert Fleming Investment Management Limited

Secretary—Robert Fleming Services Limited

Three year summary of results

Year	Total Income	Ordinary Shares	Gross Assets (less current liabilities)	Net Asset Value per Ord share
31st March	£'000	per share	£'000	£'000
1979	2,215	4.00p	52,798	164.2p
1980	2,730	5.20p	45,767	141.6p
1981	2,800	5.33p	63,919	199.9p

In his statement, the chairman LORD WYFOLD said: "An Ordinary dividend of not less than 5.30 pence per Ordinary Share is anticipated for the current year."

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars, Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.

FINANCIAL NEWS

SPO Minerals plans £1.2m rescue package

A rescue package has been put together at SPO Minerals, the Derbyshire mineral group, for additional funds of £1.2m, because of technical and cash-flow problems at its main processing plant.

SPO, which until suspension last month traded under Rule 163(2), is now seeking an entry to the Unlisted Securities Market. The package includes a rights issue for £730,000 by the issue of 2.6 million shares at 10p each on the basis of one-for-one at 30p per share. The balance comes from the issue of shares last Friday to International Energy Bank Ltd to raise £150,000, and bank facilities providing another £320,000.

The need for the funds arises from technical problems encountered after it commissioned the Golconda Mill, a processing plant for barytes

for the oil-drilling industry, and the changes since in market conditions. Extra finance is necessary to concentrate the mill's activities on dried and ground drilling mud grade barytes and of a lead concentrate readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

Mr Robert Sprinkel, managing director, said yesterday: "Although the group has suffered a severe setback at Golconda Mill, a plant we were building, and bringing into operation on an extremely tight schedule, there is confidence that we now have the right solution."

The board intends to apply to the Stock Exchange for entry of SPO's shares to the USM. With their families, the board owns 16.6 per cent of the present equity, and will be subscribing in full to the rights issue. Existing shareholders with a 27.5 per cent stake, have also undertaken to take up their rights. The remaining shares will be underwritten by Grindlay Brindley.

Hunting Gibson deal

Shipping group Hunting Gibson has bought 75 per cent of the issued share capital of Inskill Ltd for £950,000.

Hunting, which earlier this year acquired the North Shields Stag Line shipping group for £5.5m, is paying £475,000 cash for the office refurbishment

and fitting out group by the end of July. The balance is to be paid at the end of July, 1982.

Inskill, which also designs and installs demountable partitions, made pretax profits of £533,000 in the year to December 1980

London & Liverpool in two more purchases

London & Liverpool Trust continues on the acquisition trail it started last year with two new purchases.

It has entered into agreement to buy the whole of the issued share capital of U-Bix Distributors, Copy Consultants (Western). The initial consideration is for £315,240 convertible loan notes carrying no interest and 336,489 new ordinary shares of 10p each in London & Liverpool. In addition, the vendors will receive either an additional cash sum equal to total to the pretax profits of Copy Consultants for the two years to December 1982 or have the option to receive cash instead of shares subject to a 10 per cent discount.

To extend L & L's distribution business the group has also in principle bought Bulk Hardware, a distribution hardware group.

For Bulk Hardware the group is paying a nominal £1 but the vendors will receive additional cash sums equal in total to the value of net tangible assets on September 1981, maximum £300,000, and pretax profits for the two years ending September 1983 for a maximum of £750,000.

In the last year L & L bought Hardey Precision and Talbot Graphic Limited and plans further acquisitions when opportunities arise. Results for the year to March 1981 are expected by the end of the month.

Electrical shares dominated the market this week with no less than four major companies reporting full-year figures.

Several of these have large defence interests and their results are likely to be keenly observed at a time when the Government is attempting to reduce the armed services' massive budgets.

Those likely to attract the most attention include Racal, Plessey, Ferranti and the Chloride Group. In mining finance, Charter Consolidated unveils full-year figures, the first since its major reorganization programme was announced last year.

On the economic front, the CSO starts the week with the cyclical indicators for May, later today followed by the CBI monthly trends for June.

Tomorrow the Department of Employment reports on the latest unemployment figures for June which are expected to show still further increases. The Department of Employment publishes short-term working for May on Thursday, along with the energy trends from the Department of Energy.

Finally, on Friday, the Department of Industry weighs in with the sales and orders in the engineering industry during March and car and commercial vehicle production during May.

Charter Consolidated's full-year figures, due out tomorrow, are unlikely to show the second half achieving anywhere near the growth seen in the first half.

Estimates now range from £56m to £58m compared with £52m, after having already

Electrical sector holds the stage

This week

recorded £31m at the half-way stage with a 0.57p increase in the dividend to 4.85p gross.

The final dividend is unlikely to be much changed on last year's figures of 7.14p.

Once again, its 28 per cent stake in Johnson Matthey will continue to be of benefit but the contribution from its industrial interests will show a further decline.

The £100m sale proceeds from the sale of its Selection Trust stake continue to offer incentive for the current year with the group paying £12.6m for Racal Ltd.

Racal's annual statement, also out tomorrow, is likely to prove disappointing with growth, following the acquisition of Decca, well below par.

Analysis are now looking for between £75m and £78m compared with £63.6m last time. A further set of accounts to be published, excluding Decca, is likely to show profits of around £85m.

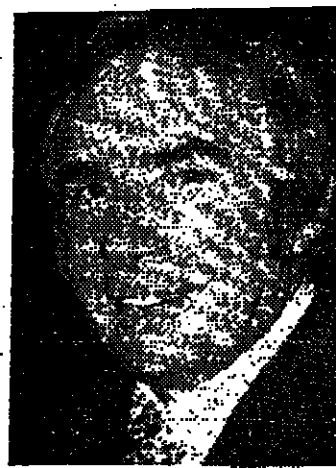
Losses from the Decca TV interests are pitched at around £7m, but the defence side of the business, now accounting for 40 per cent of sales, continues to grow with much of the work coming from overseas sales.

A small increase in the total dividend is envisaged, with estimates of 6.5p gross against 5.9p last time.

Ferranti out on Wednesday, should see further strong growth in a year in which the NES sold off its remaining



Mr S. Z. de Ferranti (left), chairman of Ferranti, and Mr Ernest T. Harrison, chairman of Racal Electronics.



stake. The final outcome should show profits of £17m against £11.2m with a 10 per cent increase in the dividend on last year's figures of 5.7p gross.

Prospects for the current year look less certain with the group vulnerable to imminent defence cutbacks in spending.

Chloride, also reporting on Wednesday, has seen some recent revisions in analysts' estimates with predictions now of losses stretching to £10m. It has already announced losses of £5m at the interim stage. Last year the group made profits of £21m. Having passed the dividend at the half-way stage, the board is unlikely to recommend a final.

The poor conditions in the United Kingdom auto market remain a problem, along with over capacity, too few new developments and a restructured management.

There remains little chance of a recovery in the current year and further rationalization appears on the cards.

Finally, on Thursday, Plessey's fourth-quarter profits are unlikely to show any real change over the corresponding period, although profits for the year as a whole should be well up. Predictions range from £79m to £85m against £60.1m last time. Much of the group's problem areas have now been dealt with and growth in its two major areas, defence and telecommunications, continues apace.

Further growth can be expected in the current year, particularly on the telecommunications side, in spite of Post Office cutbacks. A final dividend of 11.4p against 9.9p is anticipated.

TODAY—No interims have been announced. Finals:

Anderson Strathclyde, James Cropper, Walker & Scott, Whitecroft.

TOMORROW—Interims: Ashdown Investment Trust, Albert Fisher, Hardys & Hannam (amended), Arthur Lee & Sons (London), Baraora Tea Holdings, Charter Consolidated, Elswick-Hopper, Evans & Leeds, Halma, Hambro, Mansfield Brewery, Morgans Mercantile, Norwest Holst, Nova (Jersey) Kuit, Ocean Wilsons, R. Paterson & Sons, Racal Electronics, Tescamit.

WEDNESDAY: Interims: Analla Television, Canfield (Klang) Development, Irish Distillers, Killiney (Rubber) Development, Synadics, Scott's American Investment, Throgmorton Trust, Fails: BPS Inds., Brickhouse, Dudley Capital Gearing Trust, Chloride Group, Cockledge (Holdings), Dupont, Ferranti, Hicking Pentecost, Powell Duffryn.

THURSDAY—Interims: Associated Communications, Executive Clothes, Hays, Laker, United Courtyards, United States & General Finance, Baker Perkins, Baxi, Fails: Hallamshire, Elgast, Components, Electrical, Elgast, Components, Humphreys, Jale, Fethow Holdings, Plessey, Red and Keeler, Rodon Consolidated, Scapa, Shalcarp, Triplex Foundries.

FRIDAY: Interims: Baird Group, J. F. Nash Securities, Elliott Group of Peterborough, Klein-E-Ze Holdings, T. H. Lloyd Holdings, Nucor, Rediffusion, Somic, Spang & Co.

Michael Clark

Investing in Britain's Future

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman Lord Sieff of Brimpton, O.B.E., B.A.

We continue to support United Kingdom industry. More than 90% of our clothing, household textiles and footwear is manufactured in the U.K. We import only when we cannot obtain the necessary quality or innovation in the United Kingdom.

We have seconded 17 experienced members of our staff for up to two years to community projects. Our support is most effective when backed by personal involvement. Social involvement is good citizenship and good business. We have made progress in a difficult year. We have been supported by a loyal staff, our suppliers and our customers. I thank them all.



Sieff of Brimpton

...in British suppliers and Technology In co-operation with our suppliers, we have improved values of 'St Michael' merchandise while maintaining or upgrading quality.

We gave greater emphasis to easier priced lines while continuing to sell certain higher priced ranges; both sold well. Our policy is to sell clothes which are classic and well styled and food which tastes good — appealing to all ages and representing good value.

Many of our United Kingdom manufacturers continued to invest in modern plant and technology and have increased productivity and efficiency.

In all areas, technology played an important part in establishing high quality standards, product development and innovation.

...in Store Expansion

We continue to expand in the United Kingdom and will spend £300 million on property, buildings and equipment over the next four years. In the current financial year we have already opened stores in Truro, Exeter and Brentwood, and will open stores in Redditch and Bexleyheath. We are building stores in Stratford-upon-Avon, Enfield, Banbury and Epsom.

...in our Staff and in the Community

Good human relations have long been one of the foundations on which our business has been built and prospered. They have never been more important. They mean concern and care for the individual, clear communications and direct contact with staff.

We are concerned about the high level of unemployment. We have a responsibility to help young people who have difficulty in finding jobs. This year we will train 1,000 school leavers through the Youth Opportunities Programme. We continue giving to charity as part of our community involvement.

We donated £995,000 and spent an additional £437,000 in other ways which help worthwhile causes.



Summary of Results

Year to 31st March 1981

	1981 £million	1980 £million	Increase %
SALES (Excluding VAT and other Sales Taxes)			
UK Stores	1121.5	1022.5	9.7
Direct Exports	617.7	521.0	18.6
	22.3	26.3	(15.3)
Overseas Stores	1761.5	1509.8	12.2
	33.3	28.4	17.3
	78.1	69.7	12.1
TOTAL GROUP SALES	1872.9	1667.9	12.3
PROFIT BEFORE PROFIT SHARING, TAX AND MINORITY INTERESTS			
UK	180.0	173.6	
EUROPE	1.9	1.9	
CANADA	2.6	1.3	
	184.4	176.8	4.3
EMPLOYEES PROFIT SHARING	3.2	3.1	4.9
TAXATION	80.6	79.3	1.7
GROUP NET PROFIT	99.5	93.9	6.0
DIVIDENDS			
Ordinary Shares	49.6	44.3	12.0
per share (pence)	3.6p	3.4p	
EARNINGS			
per share (pence)	7.62p	7.21p	5.7

St Michael

A copy of the full Annual Report can be obtained by writing to The Secretary, Room G133, Michael House, Baker Street, London W1A 1DN.

Marks & Spencer

W L Pawson loss

After making higher profits at the half-way stage, Halifax-based clothing group, W. L. Pawson and Son slumped into the red in the second half of the year to February 28, 1981.

The result is a pretax loss of £96,000, against last time's profit of £987,000, on turnover up from £20.04m to £26.1m. Shareholders are not receiving any dividend, compared with 4.5p gross. The year saw the worst conditions in the trade for many years, the board explains, but the group should make satisfactory results in the second half of the current year.

the first half of 1981 will not be profitable.

Pilkington buys minority for £1.5m

Pilkington Brothers has agreed to buy, through its subsidiary Fibreglass, the BBA Group's 49 per cent shareholding in Regis-Fibreglass, Liverpool, and Kenel, Yorkshire, for £1.5m in cash. The interest of the two shareholding companies, BBA and Fibreglass, in Regis-Fibreglass, including equity and loans, amounted to £5.5m at December 31, 1980.

F. Shaw cuts deficit, but no dividend

Trading profits of Francis Shaw—boosted by £309,000 profit on the sale of plant—reached £63,000 in 1980, against £79,000 in 1979. After heavier interest charges, the year's pretax loss has been cut from £393,000 to £107,000. There is no ordinary payment for the year; shareholders received 1.88p gross for 1979. And, the board warns, shareholders that

Francis Parker back to dividends

After a bigger interest bill—up from £174m to £277m—Francis Parker's pretax profits dropped from £993,000 in 1980 to £500,000 in 1981. The interest of the two shareholding companies, BBA and Fibreglass, in Regis-Fibreglass, including equity and loans, amounted to £5.5m at December 31, 1980.

Business appointments

New CBI taxation chief

Mr Alan Willingale, group taxation manager of British Petroleum, has been appointed chairman of the Committee on British Industry's taxation committee. He succeeds Mr Alan Lord, managing director of Dunlop, who has been chairman of the committee since March 1979.

Mr D. J. T. Lawman, chairman of the Freight Group, has become a director of the Charter Trust & Agency.

Mr M. P. A. Abille, at present director of sales, Courage Brewing, has been appointed deputy chairman and chief executive of Saccoccia & Speed. Mr B. J. Ryan will become managing director of Saccoccia & Speed. Mr B. J. Ryan will become managing director of Saccoccia & Speed.

Mr J. E. Gosson has been made an assistant general manager at Midland and International Banks.

Mr James Scott-Webb has been appointed a senior assistant director of Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Mr J. C. Brown Smith, commercial director of CompAir Industrial, has been elected vice-president of the British Compressed Air Society.

Mr David W. Grainger, chairman of the board and president of W. W. Grainger Inc, Illinois, has been elected a director of the Northern Trust Company & Northern Trust Corporation, Chicago.

Mr Sam Marshall has been appointed finance director of Comstar Hotels International.

Mr A. N. Riley has become group finance director of Festos Home & Office Products Group.

Mr Michael Bawa has been promoted from director to staff vice-president of Korea Ferry International. In addition, Miss Susan Tipping has become a managing associate and Mr Stephen Neel, a senior associate.

Mr Jeremy Wyatt has been made group executive in communications, of John Brown and Company.

Mr Stephen Souhami has been promoted to the board of Krauss and Essie.

Mr T. C. Arthur has been appointed to the board of Lanunys Associates. Mrs R. A. Hun-

tris has joined the board of Lanunys and also remains on the board of Lanunys Associates.

Mr David G. S. Palmer has been appointed managing director of Browne & Day. Mr Martin Willis has been appointed secretary of Cumdell Sheet Plants and of Browne & Day, Brunel Cases, Cumdell Corrugated (Barnstable), and Cumdell Corrugated (Northampton), all subsidiaries of Cumdell Sheet Plants.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson has succeeded Mr Roy Reed as production director of Mardon Son & Hall after Mr Reed's retirement.

Mr John Foulkes has been appointed managing director of the Meat Company. He was formerly managing director of Matsons Meats. Mr Foulkes succeeded Mr K. K. K. who became chairman of the Dutch Employer subsidiary UVG Nedland.

Mr D. C. Owens has been appointed managing director of Matsons Meats. He was formerly managing director of sales and marketing director.

Mr J. C. Brown Smith, commercial director of CompAir Industrial, has been elected vice-president of the British Compressed Air Society.

Mr David W. Grainger, chairman of the board and president of W. W. Grainger Inc, Illinois, has been elected a director of the Northern Trust Company & Northern Trust Corporation, Chicago.

Mr Sam Marshall has been appointed finance director of Comstar Hotels International.

Mr A. N. Riley has become group finance director of Festos Home & Office Products Group.

Mr Michael Bawa has been promoted from director to staff vice-president of Korea Ferry International. In addition, Miss Susan Tipping has become a managing associate and Mr Stephen Neel, a senior associate.

Mr Jeremy Wyatt has been made group executive in communications, of John Brown and Company.

Mr Stephen Souhami has been promoted to the board of Krauss and Essie.

Mr T. C. Arthur has been appointed to the board of Lanunys Associates. Mrs R. A. Hun-

tris has joined the board of Lanunys and also remains on the board of Lanunys Associates.

Mr David G. S. Palmer has been appointed managing director of Browne & Day. Mr Martin Willis has been appointed secretary of Cumdell Sheet Plants and of Browne & Day, Brunel Cases, Cumdell Corrugated (Barnstable), and Cumdell Corrugated (Northampton), all subsidiaries of Cumdell Sheet Plants.

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MARKET REPORTS

Shell and BP cuts dominate

The announcement by Shell and BP of substantial reductions in their tanker fleet over the next five years has dominated the freight markets last week. Although not totally unexpected, as these and other owners have been facing sizeable losses on their shipping operations, it does reflect how critical conditions are in the tanker sector.

For Shell, its fleet is to be cut by around one-third over the next five years with the sale of 10 vessels. BP, which has already sold five ships this year, has one more up for sale and plans to dispose of six more by the end of 1981. This will mean a reduction in the BP fleet throughout this year from 53 to 46 units.

Many of the tankers sold will be VLCCs which are now particularly uneconomic because of the weaker demand for oil and the over-capacity in this class of vessel. The extent of financial losses is unknown but Mr Ronald Iliian, head of BP's shipping activities, commented last week that they were running into many millions of pounds and something had to be done about it.

Freight

Ironically, on the same day as the Shell and BP announcements, Lloyd's published their latest laid-up tonnage figures which showed that a further increase had occurred in the volume of idle tanker tonnage. A rise over the past month of 14 vessels brings the present total to 129 ships of 15.96m deadweight tonnes as against 115 tankers of 15.28m deadweight tonnes in May. ULCCL's and VLCC's account for some 40 per cent of this total.

Market performance over the last seven days continues to be of a totally depressed nature. With little inquiry from charterers the amount of business concluded has been very small. What transactions have been made have been done so at generally poor levels which in many cases will not even cover operating overheads.

In the Arabian Gulf rate level for VLCC's to Western destinations slipped back further and now stand at

around worldscale 27-28. Nearly 20 vessels are available for loading between now and the end of the month so a sharp rise in demand will be required if this tonnage is to be utilized and rates given any chance to improve. Outside the Gulf, the other leading areas had little to offer. The Caribbean remains in the doldrums and the Mediterranean experienced a drop in demand.

Dry cargo trading also suffered from a slowing down, particularly in the voyage sector. This was compensated for to some degree by a more active time-chartering market, which, apart from the normal participants, also saw a Soviet presence. The latter were reported to have booked three or four ships including a 26,000 tonner for a prompt Great Lakes round voyage from the Mediterranean, with redelivery in the Suez-Pasero range. The rate was \$7,700 a day. Another booking involved a 13,800 tonner taken at \$5,350 a day for a trip from London via Burma with delivery at Bombay and redelivery at Nakhodka.

David Robinson

Prices hold steady in Eurodollar bonds

Eurodollar bond prices held fairly steady over the week in spite of a stormy rise in short-dated interest rates and a fairly large volume of offerings, writes AP-Dove Jones.

United States Federal funds rates rose above 20 per cent but this failed to elicit much selling, dealers said. Federal funds are the rate at which banks lend excess reserves to each other for short periods. A rise in these rates often indicates that banks are finding it difficult to obtain enough reserves to support their lending activities.

However, some market participants asserted that short-term movements in the Federal funds rate can be disregarded if the United States Central Bank achieves success in keeping the money supply under control. The Federal funds rate is moderately bullish since it seems that it is helping to slow the economy, says Mr Charles Geisler, a bond analyst at Hill Samuel and Co. He adds that he expects the Federal funds rate to fall within a few weeks. However, rising short-term interest rates made it more difficult for underwriters to place the \$875m (about £458m) worth of fixed-rate dollar issues under offer during the week.

A Bellwether \$400m, five-year World Bank note offering bearing 14.38 per cent was being made available to large investors at a discount from issue price equal to the gross 1.75 per cent commission.

Euromarkets

Managed by Deutsche Bank, the issue is expected to be priced next week to yield about 40 basis points more than a comparable five-year United States Treasury issue. Analysts said that if current market conditions continued, the issue could be priced as low as 98.5. This would raise the yield to large investors to about 15.35 per cent, assuming a 1.75 point discount from issue price.

After a \$100m, five-year Quebec province note issue was priced at 99 bearing 14.75 per cent to yield 15.05 per cent, the issue traded on Friday at 97.5 offered to yield 15.50 per cent. The issue gives investors the option of repayment in five years or of extending the maturity on the same terms to 1993.

Southern California Edison's \$50m, seven-year note issue at 99.25 bearing 14.75 per cent was relatively well received. The United States utility's issue was quoted at 98.5 offered to yield 15.11 per cent.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	Yield	Premium
Sevens 1982	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1983	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1984	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1985	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1986	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1987	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1988	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1989	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1990	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1991	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1992	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1993	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1994	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1995	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1996	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1997	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1998	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 1999	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2000	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2001	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2002	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2003	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2004	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2005	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2006	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2007	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2008	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2009	100.00	15.50	3.68
Sevens 2010	100.00	15.50	3.68

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Stock	Price	Yield	Premium
Shell	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP	100.00	15.50	3.68
British Petroleum	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell International	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP International	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Transport	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Transport	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Chemical	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Chemical	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Refining	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Refining	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Marketing	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Marketing	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Distribution	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Distribution	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Services	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Services	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Finance	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Finance	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Insurance	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Insurance	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Real Estate	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Real Estate	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Development	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Development	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Research	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Research	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Technology	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Technology	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Innovation	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Innovation	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Venture	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Venture	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Capital	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Capital	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Investment	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Investment	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Trust	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Trust	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Fund	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Fund	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Asset	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Asset	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Portfolio	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Portfolio	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Strategy	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Strategy	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Approach	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Approach	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Method	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Method	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Technique	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Technique	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell System	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP System	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Process	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Process	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Procedure	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Procedure	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Practice	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Practice	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Principle	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Principle	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Rule	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Rule	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Regulation	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Regulation	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Requirement	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Requirement	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Provision	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Provision	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Condition	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Condition	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Circumstance	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Circumstance	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Situation	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Situation	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Case	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Case	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Instance	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Instance	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Example	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Example	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Case Study	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Case Study	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Analysis	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Analysis	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Review	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Review	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Evaluation	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Evaluation	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Assessment	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Assessment	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Conclusion	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Conclusion	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Summary	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Summary	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Overview	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Overview	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Synopsis	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Synopsis	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Abstract	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Abstract	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Outline	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Outline	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Index	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Index	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Table of Contents	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Table of Contents	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Glossary	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Glossary	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Appendix	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Appendix	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Bibliography	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Bibliography	100.00	15.50	3.68
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BP Index	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Table	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Table	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Figure	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Figure	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Chart	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Chart	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Graph	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Graph	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Diagram	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Diagram	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Model	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Model	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Framework	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Framework	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Structure	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Structure	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell System	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP System	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Process	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Process	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Procedure	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Procedure	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Practice	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Practice	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Principle	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Principle	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Rule	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Rule	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Regulation	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Regulation	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Requirement	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Requirement	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Provision	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Provision	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Condition	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Condition	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Circumstance	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Circumstance	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Situation	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Situation	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Case	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Case	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Instance	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Instance	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Example	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Example	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Case Study	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Case Study	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Analysis	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Analysis	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Review	100.00	15.50	3.68
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Shell Evaluation	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Evaluation	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Assessment	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Assessment	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Conclusion	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Conclusion	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Summary	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Summary	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Overview	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Overview	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Synopsis	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Synopsis	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Abstract	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Abstract	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Outline	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Outline	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Index	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Index	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Table	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Table	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Figure	100.00	15.50	3.68
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Shell Chart	100.00	15.50	3.68
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Shell Graph	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Graph	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Diagram	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Diagram	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Model	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Model	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Framework	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Framework	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell Structure	100.00	15.50	3.68
BP Structure	100.00	15.50	3.68
Shell System	100.00	15.50	3.68

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. \S Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6
 \S Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
 Owing to a technical problem the yields on British Funds are those applying mid-week.

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[illegible]

